The Bombay Gazette

No. 11508 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
L. TASMANIA	4488	800	H. B. Haselwood	23rd Oct.
ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	30th "
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th Nov.
M. ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Gates	13th "
L. CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	20th "
GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	27th "
L. HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	4th Dec.
M. PARRAMATTA	47 9	300	W. D. Anderson	11th "
L. ANCONA	3128	60	R. G. Murray	18th "
NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	25th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Ballard, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	13th Nov.
CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	27th "
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Aiderton	11th Dec.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 14, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; also return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered at LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Nov. 18
CHINA	5,000	850	1st Dec. 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Jan. 1886.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GLASGOW.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s. s. VICTORIA	3262	480	Wm. Russel	3rd Nov.

Can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s. s. ASIA	3500	420	J. Craig	11th Nov.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 2, 1885. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

POLO PONIES.

1 g c b p Bulbul Rs. 300.
2 r c b p Strawberry Rs. 300.
3 ch c b p Firefly Rs. 200.

The above are all first class polo ponies and took part in the recent tournament. Ponies all go in harness.
No. 2 is particularly good harness pony.
Nos. 2 and 3 good jumpers.
No. 3 winner of many Gymkhana chases.
Apply to owner, Lt. TISDALL, R. A., Colaba.

WANTED, one OVERSEER on the temporary establishment, salary Rs. 70. Travelling allowance from Rs. 20 to 40. Apply by letter only to the "Executive Engineer, Khandesh, Malegaon." No attention will be paid to any applications if not accompanied by testimonials of having been in charge of actual works of construction as distinct from theory or surveying.

THOMAS SUMMERS, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, K. D.

THE ROYAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

OFFERS are invited of a suitable PLOT of Land in Bombay for the Company's Mill.

Apply stating situation, area, and terms to October 1885.

G. W. READ and Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, Apollo-street, 15th Oct., 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

KEROSINE OIL.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m., gun-fire, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th November next, TENDERS for the supply, during the year 1886, commencing 1st January, of 10,000 cases of purified and refined PETROLEUM or KEROSINE OIL of very best quality water white, and warranted to be not less than 150° fire test, each case to contain 65 lbs. nett of oil. To be delivered from time to time as required at Parel Stores Depot, in lots not exceeding 1,000 cases.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, and this amount will, in the event of the Tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th October, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATIS," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd October, 1885, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on Monday, 19th October, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, and Bussrah, in the forenoon or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,661 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st October, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th October, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with maps, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.
CAPS.
CARTRIDGES.
CARTRIDGE CASES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.
GUNPOWDER.
SHOT, ordinary and chilled WADS.
HUNTING KNIVES.
MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S
CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA,

NEW EDITION, 1885,
Per Copy, Rs. 4-12.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GENUINE
HAVANNAH CIGARS.

MADE with the finest Tabacco and having a superb Flavour and Aroma, unsurpassed by any yet imported into India.

"TABASCO"	per Box of 50	Rs. 10 0
"LA GAZA"	" " " 25	Rs. 4 8
"LA MIRANDA"	" " " 25	Rs. 4 0

IMPORTED BY
KEMP & Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA
(Registered) BOUQUET.

A PERFUME OF EXQUISITE FRAGEANCE AND DELICACY.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2; per Box of 2 Bottles, Rs. 3-8.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
ALTERATIVE CONDITION POWDERS FOR HORSES.

FOR improving the tone of the system and purifying the Blood, thus quickly producing FINE CONDITION, a GLOSSY COAT, HEALTH, and STRENGTH.

Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

KEMP'S
STRENGTHENING IRON POWDERS FOR HORSES.

ESPECIALLY beneficial after the S. W. Moonsoon, and are a preventive against Fever, which at present is so prevalent amongst Horses in the Bombay Presidency.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DR. EASTON'S
SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNI.

A prompt and powerful Tonic, very beneficial in all cases of Muscular Debility, anæmia, &c.

It is exceedingly efficacious in that numerous class of disorders which is characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve-power, which is often induced by over-work, and it is of special benefit to patients recovering from fever.

Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

Prepared by
KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

CLOSE OF THE MONSOON.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Anticipating the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Rainy Season, have been unable to obtain their usual PERIODICAL SUPPLIES in ADVANCE, are importing by each Mail large supplies of

OILMAN'S STORES.

HAMS AND BACON,	MARMALADE AND HONEY,	BISCUITS, COCOA,
CHEESE AND BUTTER,	PICKLES AND SAUCE,	MILK AND SUGAR,
TONGUES AND BRAWN,	MUSTARD AND VINEGAR,	TEA AND COFFEE,
BATH CHOPS,	CAPERS AND OLIVES,	CHOCOLATE,
SOUPS AND FISH,	HERBS, ANTISSENCES,	CONFECTIONERY,
EXTRACT OF MEAT,	POTTED MEATS,	DESSERT FRUITS,
PATES AND PIES,	VEGETABLES,	CANDIED PEELS,
PRESERVED MEATS,	TART FRUITS,	CANDLES AND SOAPS,
SAUSAGES,	JAMS AND JELLIES,	&c., &c., &c.,

QUALITY AND FRESHNESS GUARANTEED.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

SHERRIES.	SAUTERNES.	BRANDIES,
PORTS.	BURGUNDIES.	WHISKIES.
CHAMPAGNES.	HOCKS.	GINS.
CLARETS.	MOSELLES.	LIQUEURS.

BITTERS, BEERS, STOUT, CIDER, &c.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES, and are of the same high class which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions), and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

VERY SUPERIOR FELT HATS.

SHIPMENTS Now Landing!!!

EXTRA LIGHT, From 4 ozs. only. With new Flexible Leather.

SPECIAL CASH PRICES. Rs. 6-10, Rs. 8-6, Rs. 9-4,

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, } BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S CLARETS.

ON DIRECT Orders,—from our BORDEAUX HOUSE,—MESSES, CLUBS and Large BUYERS may obtain better advantages than any Bombay Competitors can offer.

"GOOD WINE NEEDS NO BUSH."

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

REAL UNSHRINKABLE
FLANNELS AND SILK AND WOOLS.

MESSRS. ASQUITH AND LORD are in receipt of present SEASON'S STOCK, and will be glad to send Patterns on Application.

GENTLEMEN living in the DISTRICTS or CAMPING out will find the above thoroughly reliable. The excellent FIT and COMFORT of our SHIRTS and SLEEPING SUITS is too well-known to need further comment.

PRICE LIST.

Best White Saxony Flannel with Collars attached.	The "Tennis" Shirt	...Six for Rs.	52
Best White Silk and Wool	Do.	do. "	52
Best Wove Colored Flannel	Do.	do. "	52
Best Coloured Silk and Wool	Do.	do. "	52

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel or Silk and Wool ... ...per suit Rs. 18

N.B.—On all V. P. P. ORDERS exceeding Rs. 20 a special discount of 10 per cent. is allowed as well as FREE CARRIAGE and PACKING.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.'S FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

WE guarantee our WHISKIES to be distilled from MALT ONLY. They are PURE MILD, and AGREEABLE, and entirely Free from Essential Oils and other impurities—too often found in Common Raw Grain Spirits of inferior quality.

12½ per cent. Cash.		Credit.
Rs. 21 0	FINE HIGHLAND MALT.....Scotch Whisky	Rs. 24 0
23 10	SUPERIOR OLD BLEND, 5 years old	27 0
29 12	"BLAIR ATHOL," 10 years old..... Guaranteed	34 0

We would specially draw the attention of consumers to our "Superior Old Blend" which we have no hesitation in stating cannot be surpassed either in quality or price.

A. FERGUSON and Co. "Breadalbane Whisky," as supplied to Government and approved by the Government Analyst, Rs. 21-0 dozen nett.

Detailed Price List of COGNACS, CLARETS, SHERRIES, HOCKS and CHAMPAGNES, &c., on application.

MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

LADIES' HATS & HELMETS.

"EXTRA LIGHT."

"LATEST STYLES." All New Goods.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Drab Alpine Terai (the latest Shape) ...	15 0	White Cork Helmets, very Light.....	10 8
Dark Blue Felt, round Crown, very light, quilted Forehead Pad.....	10 8	Drab Felt, Extra Fine Quality, Rs. 14 and	16 0
Fine Drab Felt Terai Hats, quilted Pads.	18 0	Super Drab Felt, Pith Bodies, Light and Pretty, London made.....	14 0
A Large Choice of Pugries ...Rs. 2-8 to	5 0	Silk Handkerchiefs for Trimming above.	4 0

CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT.—2 annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

RUPEES 36 PER MONTH

For 2 years
WITH POSSESSION OF THE INSTRUMENT
Will make you Proprietor of a
SCHEIDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE
PRIZE MEDAL PIANO.
EASY TERMS, CONVENIENT PAYMENTS.

These Instruments are offered to everybody.
Over 500, are now scattered all over India.
Everyone pleased and contented with the selection.

Stands the test of this trying climate most wonderfully. The more it is used the richer and softer it is. It always keeps its Brilliancy of Tone. Very good and sweet-toned. Full and rich. Charmingly flexible. Soft, pleasant and easy to the touch. No metallic jingling. A wonderful instrument. Action never fails. The frame is perfect. A-1 Piano for the Country. Always my favourite. These are some of the expressions used by those who have tried these celebrated instruments. Testimonials free on application to

BOMBAY { MARCKS & CO., LIMITED, SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. } POONA

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY. [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS,
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	ORNAMENTAL AND
LAMP POSTS	GATES	GENERAL CASTINGS.
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

CHOLERA PILLS
CERTIFICATES.

LAHORE, 24th April 1882.

MY DEAR MR. COTTER,—As requested that I should give my testimony as to the efficacy of your Cholera Pills; from my experience of them I am glad to be able to state that in the instance of their having been administered to my youngest child, when he was bad with diarrhœa and vomitting, last year, at the time when cholera was prevalent in Lahore, they, in conjunction with the treatment observed with them, were under the blessing of Providence the means of bringing my child round.

Yours sincerely,
W. J. TAYLOR.

LAHORE, 1st September 1881.

Certified that I had an attack of cholera at Lahore during the epidemic of 1881 in the month of August, and, when in an advanced stage of the disease, I was personally attended upon by Mr. B. Cotter, to whom I am sincerely indebted for my recovery wrought by the aid of his invaluable pills.

S. E. CHILLINGWORTH,
Govt. Tele. Dept.

UMBALLA, 9th September 1884.

I certify that I gave Mr. Cotter's Pills for cholera to five servants in my employ in September 1881. The whole of them recovered. I also gave some to Mr. Bartlett for one of his servants which cured him.

(Sd.) G. ENNIS,
Bazar Sergeant.

AGENTS { JAMSETJI'S SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir, Jullundur, and Delhi.
MANAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa.
EDULJI & Co., Lucknow.
J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad.
DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.
JEHANGIR KARANEE, Bookseller, Fort, Parsee Bazar, Bombay.
BYRAMJI BEZONJI & Co., No. 1, Sassoon Building, opposite the Mint, Bombay.

Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI BANKWALLA, Lahore.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
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Pocket Levels.	T. Squares	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Oil-colour Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Illuminating Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.
***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"FOR SALE" in good working order—a second-hand foot lathe, 5 feet bed 5 inch centres, crank shaft in roller bearings, 12 chucks, geometrical, universal head, dog and eccentric, heavy and light, compound and simple graduated slide rests, over 100 tools, drills, and chasers for metal, ivory, and wood-turning, circular and fret saw attachments, emery-wheel and grinding stone. Address T. DREWET, 27 Apollo-st. Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that MOOLJI MORARJI, *alias* NATHA, son of our late servant MORARJI MOWJI, has left our service from the 15 h instant, without our consent. Our customers and constituents are hereby informed that they are not to pay to him any sum or sums of money on our behalf nor to have any dealing with him on our account, and in our name. If after this notice they pay any money to, or do any transaction with, him on our behalf, they will do so at their own risk.

MORARJI KHETSEE OF KHETSEE KANJI.
Bombay, Oct. 17, 1885.

HORSES FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY OF THE REGENT OF KOLHAPUR

A PAIR of CARRIAGE HORSES, a bay and a brown Waler, each 15-2, and 10 years old. Perfectly sound, Rs. 800.

Another pair consisting of a chestnut Waler Mare 15-1 and a bay Gelding 15-3½, each nine years old, Rs 800.

A Grey Country-bred 11-3½ and 8 years old, a good riding-horse, Rs. 400.

A chestnut Burma Pony, 13-1, 10 years old, perfectly sound, Rs. 150.

Address V. K. KHOTIKAR, Kolhapur.

FRESH STOCK.

CONDENSED
UNSWEETENED MILK,
Guaranteed free from sugar and every foreign substance.

This milk surpasses all similar products on account of its highly nutritive properties, its unalterable good qualities and readiness in dissolving.

Per tin as. 7.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above company will be held on THURSDAY, the 29 h October, 1885, at 3 30 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No 12, Hummum-street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet made up to 30th June, 1885.

2ND.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3RD.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th October, 1885.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to 29th October, 1885, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
COLABA SIDINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after MONDAY, the second of November next, until further notice, the Sidings of the Sassoon Dock of the New Colaba Company, and of this Company at Colaba, will be open for the delivery and despatch of Cotton, and other Traffic, under similar arrangements to those which have been in force in previous years.

2. On account of the longer distance over which the Cotton and other goods will be conveyed by Railway an extra charge of one pie per maund will be made, in addition to the usual charges now made for Cotton and other goods conveyed by this Railway to and from Bombay.

3. Cotton and other goods sent to, or from, the Sassoon Dock sidings, or to or from the sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba will be liable to the payment of all the rates and charges which may, from time to time, be made by the Port Trust for the Sassoon Dock Sidings and by the New Colaba Company, respectively.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 16th of October 1885.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HAJEE MAHOMED BIN HAJEE BAKER has contracted to sell to SHETH HARIVALABDAS BALGOVANDAS the undermentioned property All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No 19 Church-gate-street, within the Fort within 14 days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim if there be any.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenement and a godown also with its com ound, stable and two wells standing there n situate lying and being on the north side of Khetwady 12th Lane in the subdistrict of Mandvie containing by admeasurement 2472 7-9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality under 194, old survey No. 129 and new survey No. 5495 and bounded as follows :—On the east by the said Khetwady 12th Lane, on the west by the property of Sharpurjee Sorabjee N rielwala and party by the property of Cowasjee Framjee Mistry, on the north by the property of Kadar Boy Kareembhoy and on the south by Khetwady Main-road.—Dated the 17th day of October, 1885.

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WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
9 ,, dhoties.
1 case white flannel.
1 ,, coloured broadcloth.
1 hand organ with spare barrels.

Ex s.s. Hydaspes.

1 case 50 doz. Napoleon Brand Eau de Cologne, violet and millefleur nursery and toilet powder.
40 ,, concentrated essence of damask rose.
1 case 40 ,, Price and Gosnell's real old brown windsor soap.

Ex s.s. Henzada.

3 cases each 12 doz. Japanese waterproof.

On account of the concerned—

An invoice of green, light and dark blue chrome, yellow and Prussian blue paint in 28 lb. tins.
1 Turner gas engine 2-man power.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome light brougham.
1 brown waler gelding, 15-2, ridden as a charger for the past 5 years, quiet in saddle and harness, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a handsome strong-built single-mare landaulet brougham, a handsome light victoria, a pair of handsome fast trotting bay Arab horses, a set of double harness, first-rate chromo-lithographs and oleographs, handsome Brussels carpet, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's patent kerosine oil, table and hanging lamps, a handsome silk mosquito canopy, a handsome hair-hour, by C. Marcks & Co., in glass-dome and stand, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of GEO. POWELL, Esq., Resident Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, the same comprises rich plain glassware, superior dinner, dessert and breakfast service, best plated cruet stand, ice pitcher, claret jug, vegetable dishes, butter cooler, tea and coffee services, pickle frame, breakfast cruet, round silvers, tea-pot, hot-water plates, a large set of spoons and forks and table cutlery by Mappin and Webb in case, dish covers, tables and chamber candlesticks, handsome French-polished black wood and teakwood inlaid furniture such as a set of teakwood oval dining tables in 4 pieces, handsome large size sideboard, single and double screens, whatnot, dumbwaiter, marble-top round teapoys, drawing-room, pier, camp, oval, side, writing and Madras pattern dressing and washhand tables, drawing-room, easy, folding reclining office straight and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, wine cellarettes, handsome inlaid drawing-room set, 3 seated ottoman, tripod hat and umbrella stands with mirror glass back, a sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Soundy and Co., piano stool, handsome sadiwood cabinets with mirror-glasses, handsome wall brackets with mirror-glass back, chiffonier, inlaid ladies' writing table, a handsome gilt marble eight-day clock strikes hour, by C. Marcks and Co., in glass dome and stand, marble top oval and round tables, green painted iron bedstead complete, handsome dressing-table with dressing-glass, wardrobe with mirror-glass doors, clothes press, chest of drawers, gowapress, American bentwood verandah bench, rocking and folding chairs, baby's rope cot, cupboard with mirror glass-door, real Japanese and China flower vases and jars, rich table ornaments, Hink's patent dup ex wind-proof table and hanging lamps, first-rate chromo-lithographs and oleographs, real Brussels carpet, Cambay carpets, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, copper utensils, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Handsome strong-built single seated brougham.
1 Handsome strong-built light victoria.
1 Pair handsome fast trotting Arab horses.
1 Set of double harness.
1 Child's pony with saddle and bridle.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Pearse and Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood, teakwood and in aid satinwood household furniture, rich cut rajoy glass 8 to 30 light coandeliers, 4 and 8 light wall brackets, handsome 4 to 8 light argand lamps, wall argand lamps, handsome large size pier glasses, handsome Brussels and velvet carpets, 1 set handsome inlaid velvet lined drawing-room furniture, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, hand-some pictures, &c.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, above Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co.'s establishment, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Doring, a handsome cane-shaped barouche by Collett, a handsome stanhope mail phaeton also by Collett, a pair of handsome fast-trotting Arab horses, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first rate pictures, superior Brussels carpets, &c., the property of D. S. KEMP, esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Corner," Breach Candy, the residence of G. F. M. GRANT, Esq., C. S., the very valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, a handsome miniature slate billiard table with balls and cues, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs, handsome kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, real Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Anerley Lodge," Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate pictures, table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, a handsome English-built four-seated canoe barouche by Rogers, a handsome English-built single seated office brougham, a pair of handsome well-matched grey walers about 15-2, a handsome grey Arab horse, a handsome grey riding horse, sets of plated and brass mounted single and double harness, gentleman's saddles, &c., the property of the Honourable Mr. Justice PINHEY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Love Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class full-sized slate billiard table, by John Roberts, with billiard and pool balls, cues, marking board, &c., complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate pictures, handsome kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, superior Brussels carpets, &c., &c., the property of A. F. SOUNDY, Esq., changing his residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 16th October. 1885.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th :—Columbian (s), from Jeddah. On the 17th—Zambesi (s), from Hongkong. Yesterday :—H. M. S. Crocodile, from Portsmouth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 17th :—Canton (s) and Darlington, for Marseilles; Sahara (s), Hull; Persia (s), Liverpool; H. M. S. Serapis, England; Ravenna (s), China, &c.; Chupra (s), Rangoon and Moulmein; and Lelo am (s), Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Zambesi entered, and the s. s. Ravenna and Darlington left, the dock on Saturday.

DEATH FROM OPIUM.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Jaithmull Lukmidas, a Hindoo child aged 18 months. The child, it appeared, had found a small box containing opium; he ate some of the drug; and died shortly after admission into hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Nagdevy-street, on the body of Ahmed Cassum, aged seven years. While looking out of a window on the third storey of a house at a Moharrum procession on Friday afternoon, he fell out on to the road and received fatal injuries. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

BURIED ALIVE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Morgue, on the body of Tookaram Mahadoo, aged 35 years. Deceased was employed as a labourer on board the P. and O. steamship Lasmania. On Friday evening, while stowing coals among of the bunkers of the ship, he was buried under a quantity of coal, and his body was not recovered until an hour later. He was then dead. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT.—Rampursad Keesooreemull, the manager of the firm of Toolseeram Masoodeelall, at Shaik Memon-street, reported to the police on Friday that the strong-room of his firm had been entered, and Rs. 7,300 in currency notes and cash, and the right half of a Calcutta currency note for Rs. 5 0, stolen from a box. Entrance to the room was effected through a window which had been left open the night previous. The box is supposed to have been opened by the thief with a Chubb's key which the moonim of the firm had lost a day or two previously. The complainant offers a reward of Rs. 500 for the recovery of the stolen money.

DEATH OF MR. SHAHU DAJI KUKADE.—It is our sad lot to announce the death of Mr. Shahu Daji Kukade, editor of the *Dnyanodaya*. He died at 10-30 p. m. on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at his house in Bombay, from enlargement of liver and pneumonia, supervening on jaundice. He leaves a widow and six children behind him. His funeral took place on Thursday morning. There was a service at 9 a. m. in the Am. Mission Chapel, conducted by Rev. E. S. Hume, Rev. Mr. Nuthoojee, pastor of the church, and Rev. Baoa Padmanji, who made some appropriate remarks about the abundant labours of the departed and his devotion to the Master. Mr. Shahu Daji was 24 years Marathi editor of the *Dnyanodaya*, and it must be 30 years since he professed his faith in Christ. He has been held in high esteem by all who had the privilege of knowing him, and has had a foremost place in the Church of Christ in W. India. He did what he could to promote the case of union among the Native Christians of this Presidency, and zealously assisted in every good work for the Lord.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE MOHURRUM.

THE Mahomedan festival called the Mohurrum will be brought to a close this evening at sunset. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Geli, has issued licenses to construct one hundred and sixty-five taboots and eight hundred and fifty-seven punjas, distributed over the several divisions of the town. At about noon to day the taboots and punjas from the several sections of the city will move in procession in due order by the usual route through Bhendy-bazar-road, in silence from the Bhoie Depositary through the Esplanade Cross-road, over the Carnac-bunder railway overbridge, to the seashore at Cooly-bunder, where the immersion ceremony will be performed. The European police officers in charge of sections will be mounted, and will follow the processions to maintain order. During the course of the afternoon, while the procession is passing, the tramway cars will cease running through the Kalbadevie and Bhendy-bazaar roads, so that through communication by tramway to Byculla will be stopped for a time.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

H. M. TROOPSHIP CROCODILE, 3,169 tons, Captain H. J. Carr, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 20th Sept., calling at Malta 30th Port Said 4th Oct., and Suez 6th Oct. The Crocodile experienced fine weather throughout the passage. She brought 44 officers, 3 ladies, 14 officers' children, and 1,024 troops, 13 women, and 12 children. The troops were composed of drafts of various regiments. The following are the names of the officers :—Col. N. C. Ramsay, 1st K. O. Borderers, Commanding Officer, Captains P. W. Browne, 2nd Royal Fusirs, C. T. Metcalfe, 1st Rifles, Corbett, 1st S. York, H. P. Leach, R. E., G. R. Elles, A.P.D., etc., J. A. J. French, 2nd Brigs., De Bevy, R.A., Percy Brown, 2nd Royal Fus., Tyrwhitt Walker, 1st Rl. Irish Fus., A. F. Housden. 1st Rl Irish Fus., C. C. Swanston, G. W. Jones, 1st Rifle Brig., Surg-Majors Jackson, Molesworth, Deebie, Morris, M.S., Capt. W. Harford, 2nd Wilts, Lieuts. O'B. Darrah, Qr.-Mr. W. Survey, H. F. Walters, 2nd Gl., H. R. Portal, 2nd Gl., Qr. Mr. F. Mugford, 14th Hussars, Lt.-Col. G. Napier, 1st Dr. Gds, Rdg Master Bevington, R.A., Lts. Johnstone and Thompson, R. Yorc., Sub-Insp. F. Major, Army School, Sub-Inspr. J. Campsell, Army School, Lt. Cowley, Indian Staff, Mr. Butterworth, Indian Marine, Major T. Mayhew, R.A., Lieut. W. H. C. Bolton, R.A., Lieut. W. S. Banks, 2nd Lanc. Fusiliers, Lieut. E. de Smith, 2nd Lanc Fusiliers, Major W. Evans, 2nd Somerset., Lieut. N. McMahon, 2nd Rl. Fusiliers., Lieut. R. Glynn, 2nd Middlesex., Lieut. H. Alexander, 2nd Lincoln., Lieut. W. Gilmore, 2nd Rl. Irish, Lieut. R. W. Kelsey, 2nd Rl. Irish., Surgeon S. Hickson., Surgeon M. H. Hearn, Surgeon J. H. Curtis.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Dr and Mrs Dimmock — Mr J Douglas
Miss Dunsterville — Mr J Anderson
Mrs T D Mackenzie — Mr H W Adams
Col J Jacob — Dr J B Lyon
General M and Mrs James — Mr H F Reid
Mr H L James — Mr H J Parsons, C S
Col G H Prichard — Mr W J A Foulkes
Mr J de C Atkins, C S — Mr F S Owen
Capt M B Sandys — Mr E B Carroll
Archdeacon F L Sharpin

THE VICAR APOSTOLIC OF MANGALORE.

THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner* gives the following account of the Bishop-elect of Mangalore. Dr. Nicholas Pagani, who was born at Naples on the 9th of August, 1835, and entered the Society of Jesus on the 4th of May, 1851, arrived in Bombay on the 26th of December, 1861. After spending some months at Bandora in the study of the English and Portuguese languages, he was appointed Assistant Chaplain at Surat, and afterwards served as Military Chaplain at Baroda, Surat and Khandalla. In 1867 he was appointed Director of the School of St. Francis Xavier in Cavel, and in the following year Chaplain at Karachi. On the 8th of January, 1872, he was appointed Vicar of the Cathedral of N. S. D'Esperança. In this important post he remained for rather more than four years, during which he won the hearts of his parishioners by his zealous performance of the duties of his office and particularly by his generous attention to the interests, spiritual and temporal, of those committed to his care. No priest in the Vicariate was more popular than Father Pagani, who was at all times distinguished by his courtesy and affability towards all who approached him. While receiving the felicitations of his present subjects on his elevation to the episcopal dignity, Dr. Pagani will certainly not fail to be touched by the congratulations that will reach him from the distant scene of his former labours. In addition to the congratulatory address which was forwarded to Mangalore yesterday there were despatched also a pectoral cross and chain of beautiful workmanship, representatives of the Cathedral Parish having been allowed the honour of presenting to the new Bishop those insignia of his spiritual rank, to serve as a life-long memento of his labours in another field. Dr. Pagani first made his mark as an administrator of a large Vicariate on the occasion of His Lordship Bishop Meurin's mission to Malabar in the capacity of Visitor Apostolic. During the long sojourn of our Bishop in Southern India the spiritual welfare of the Catholics of this Presidency was confided to the Very Reverend Father Pagani from April, 1876, to October, 1877, and the success with which he carried on the duties of Pro-Vicar Apostolic amply justified Bishop Meurin's choice. When, therefore, the Vicariate of Mangalore was transferred to the Society of Jesus, it was but natural that a religious who had given such abundant proof of zeal and administrative ability as Father Pagani, should be deputed to take over control of the new mission. Such a period of transfer was moreover attended with difficulties that could only be overcome by consummate tact and evenness of temper, qualities that the chosen Pro-Vicar was known to possess in an eminent degree. He was ably assisted by the Jesuit Fathers of the Province of Venice, to whom the mission had been entrusted, as well as by a few experienced members of the Bombay mission, whose services had been asked for in order to strengthen the first small band of workers. We have from time to time furnished our readers with accounts of the progress that has been made in the Vicariate of Mangalore and on the present occasion we need not do more than offer our hearty congratulations to the Right Rev. Dr. Pagani on his approaching elevation to the episcopal dignity.

LECTURE ON THE PARSEE RELIGION.

ON Saturday afternoon Mr. Nowrojee Dorabjee Khandallawalla delivered a lecture on some of the doctrines of the Zoroastrian religion to a fairly large audience of Parsees. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., was called to the chair.

The chairman said :—Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in introducing to you Mr. Nowrojee Dorabjee Khandallawalla, who, having acquired by self-instruction some knowledge of the Avesta language, has thought it best to note down a few of his ideas in connection with the teachings set forth in those very old and much esteemed prayer-stanzas, so well known to us as the "Honwar" and "Asham." The lecturer does not wish to propound any particular theory of his own, neither does he mean to speak as an exponent of the views of any Society or Association. His object is to promote legitimate and unprejudiced inquiry into some of the knowledge embodied in the older writings; and I have no doubt the subject of this evening's lecture will very naturally commend itself to the minds of the thoughtful portion of our community, who have always shown a desire to acquaint themselves with the true teachings of their religion. From the time that European researches opened up a way for the systematic study of the ancient languages, Avesta studies among the Parsees have been carried on with far more satisfactory results than would otherwise have been the case. The imperfect materials at our command offer, however, immense difficulties in the pursuit of a thorough knowledge of our sacred language, and consequently the number of students has hitherto been small. There appears at present a growing desire among the educated portion of our community to prosecute these studies, and it is a very healthy sign; for without spontaneous and combined effort a great deal must remain unaccomplished, and therefore we must welcome every student of the Avesta who honestly strives to enlighten himself and others. As Avesta studies have slowly been taking root amongst us, Parsee scholars versed in modern scientific thought and literature will be able to do a great deal of good by attempting to expound Zoroastrian religious ideas with the light of their critical knowledge. Very few can speak authoritatively on religious matters, particularly when they are to be explained from ancient texts; but religious feeling and thought, when cultivated and expounded without bias, serve a most useful and important purpose, and we must use every opportunity to encourage temperate and learned discussions, with a view to arrive at the truth of the matter that may be taken up for inquiry. I have no doubt you will spend a profitable hour in hearing the lecture, and I shall now call upon Mr. Khandallawalla to proceed with it.

The lecturer commenced by saying that he was far from being a regular student of the Avesta language, and his main object in reading the paper was to point out that there was a great deal in the Avesta writings which deserved careful study from those who had gone through a liberal course of studies. He had no particular view to uphold, nor was he speaking on behalf of any Association or Society; but he wished to remark that Avesta studies had not hitherto attracted as much attention from educated Parsees as the subject deserved, and it was high time for those who had any leisure to devote it in that direction. Until a large number of Parsee educated youths took perseveringly to the study of this language, there was no hope of the community putting their religious instruction and religious knowledge upon a sound footing. European researches had done a great deal, but the true spirit of the religion could only be appreciated by the educated Parsees themselves, the whole of whose life was interblended with the teachings of the Avesta. Self-reliance and self-effort would remove a great many difficulties in the way. The want of a good grammar and a complete dictionary of the Avesta language was keenly felt by the student; and it was necessary that prizes should be offered for these two works, which could easily be compiled by some of the advanced Parsee scholars. As the end of the address a closely-argued paper was read on the ancient teachings as they are to be found in two of the sacred prayer-stanzas of the Parsees called "Honwar" and "Ashem." Quoting from Professor Max Müller, the lecturer said that the perception of the infinite was the seed which supplied the living sap to the fibres and feeders of all true faith. A self-existent First Cause was conceivable, and although in the Supreme Principle was incapable of definition, the idea of unbounded Wisdom, or a so-called Perfect Mind, was naturally associated with this Principle in accordance with our understanding. A very pregnant error, however, crept in when the Divine Principle was looked upon as a huge man with human attributes. Dogmatism and bigotry followed in the train of this anthropomorphism, from which, however, Zoroastrianism was free. The true and true meaning of the name "Ahura Mazd" (Ormuzd) it was found that in the Mazdyasnian conception the Deific Principle was looked upon as life and Wisdom Co-eternal. Ahuna Mazd is the Living Wise One. According to the Mazdyasnian teachings, there is—as shown by Dr. E. W. West—no ground for supposing that creation is effected by Ahura Mazd out of or into Nothing. The ancient doctrine "*Ex nihilo nihil fit*," out of nothing comes nothing, is followed in Zoroastrian philosophy, according to which Ahura Mazda is the All-pervading, the All-extending, the Fashioner of All. Professor Tyndall has acknowledged that there is in the emotional nature of man the immovable basis of the religious sentiment, and to this sentiment a reasonable satisfaction has to be given. The Mazdyasnians, in expounding the religion that was to give a satisfaction to this sentiment, always kept in mind the power of universal law that reigns in harmony. The "Honvar" and the "Ashem" are supposed to have been written previous to the time of Zoroaster, and the translations of the former are defective, and make very little sense. Dr. Haug and Guger both despair of translating it. In the 19th yasna, which is a comment-ary on the Honvar, Dr. Haug found a long suggestive para., from which it is clear that the Ahura Varryo or Honvar was the supposed allegorical speech of Ahura Mazd before the creation. It suggests how the universe first arose and is sustained. After translating the 5-6 verse of the important words in the formula, the lecturer translated the Honvar as follows :—"As is the Will (Law) of the eternal existence, so its energy, solely through the harmony of the perfect mind, is the principle of the manifestations of the universe, and is to Ahura Mazd the power which gives sustenance to the revolving systems." Ahura Mazd, the Supreme Deity, proposed in him, to the Holy Law, both (the eternal existence (Ahu) and its energy (Ratu) which, at the birth of the universe, in obedience to the Eternal Will which is the law of the Supreme existence, works by means of the harmony of the eternal Laws. He also declared that all the manifestations of the Life Principle forming the cosmos throughout which all systems are sustained in their life and motion by that same energy which represents the power of Ahura Mazd. The Divine Fire "*Atar*" may also be compared to this energy. The great English philosopher, Mr. Herbert Spencer, in stating his laws of evolution, admits the existence of an Infinite Power which spreads everywhere, and which, he says, "we are obliged to recognise as being without limit in Space, and without beginning or end in Time." This Power alternately shows itself as evolution and dissolution. And also we can be found in the *Spentmainyu* and *Angramainyu* of the Avesta. These are the two poles of the same energy, representing the power of evolution at one end, and the action of dissolution, by chairman, Angra Mainyu (Ahriman) has no personality and no existence beyond the evil thoughts and actions of men. Evil so called has no permanent place in nature, and when Zoroaster repels the attacks of Ahriman and his brood by repeating the "Honvar," he shows his firm faith in the harmonious and just action of the Eternal Law that reigns through Infinite space. He proclaims himself a co-worker with Nature, a believer in and a labourer for order and harmony, and a destroyer of disagreement, discord, and disunion. The mechanical mumbling of the words of the "Honvar" can have no efficacy. The true significance of the words is to be meditated upon, so as to rouse up the conviction of Divine existence, its law founded in unbounded wisdom, manifesting in all things harmony and justice. This knowledge induces an enlightened faith in the benignity of Universal Law, and teaches that there is no such thing as the special intercession of Providence, but that there are infinite possibilities under the harmonious action of this law. The "Ashem" formula has correctly been translated by Erwad Kavasji Edulji Kanga, not so by Dr. Haug. It may be rendered thus :—"Righteousness is the best good, it is a blessing, a blessing to him who practises purity for the sake of the highest Righteousness." The "Ashem" formula teaches that virtue is to be practised for its own sake, irrespective of the personal benefits it might bring to a man. The utilitarian doctrine could easily be made to degenerate into selfishness. The germ of moral sense that we have in us, and which is capable of development, instinctively teaches what is right and wrong; and we could follow the dictates of conscience far more easily and profitably than confused calculations about the greatest good of the greatest number. To do a right thing for the advantages it will afford us is not to love righteousness for its own sake, but for the benefits that follow. In the "Ashem" formula it is taught that whenever a man has to act, and is convinced of the rightfulness of the act, he should do it, irrespective of the desire of reaping any profits therefrom. Truth must be loved for its own sake. The "Honvar" teaches what we are, and how we came into being; the "Ashem" inculcates what we have to do. We are supposed first to understand the main principles of the system by which we came into being, and next to keep steadily before us the path we have to pursue as the guide of our life. Zoroastrianism discountenances mortification of the body, as the starvation of a part would disturb the whole system. It is quite a different thing, however, to develop the physical, moral, and intellectual forces side by side so as to attain a higher level of existence. The disapproval of asceticism does not, however, imply the freedom to gratify our appetites and passions beyond reasonable bounds. Self-control and mastery over our desires have to be acquired as an essential part of our education. The free will that man possesses is to be exercised only in the cause of virtue. As Professor Huxley puts it—"The only freedom I care for is the freedom to do right; the freedom to do wrong I am ready to part with on the cheapest terms to any one who will take it of me." The whole of the lecture must be read to be properly appreciated. It was an attempt to expound the philosophy of Zoroastrianism in strict accordance with the meanings of the words and the passages of the Avesta.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer and the chairman.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 13th inst.

Read Government Resolution No. 423, dated 5th October, intimating, in reply to an inquiry made by the Trustees, that a fresh lease for fifty years, commencing from 1st October, 1887, of the land occupied by him on Mody-bay Imperial Estate will be granted to Mr. Jumnadas Premjee at the following rates of rent (Government being substituted as lessor for the Port Trustees), and in view of the speedy reversion to Government of the Mody-bay Imperial Estate, the conditions usual in Government building leases should be inserted in Mr. Jumnadas Premjee's new lease in substitution of those laid down by the Port Trustees :—Rs. 1-8 per square yard per annum for the first ten years (the amount at present paid by Mr. Jumnadas Premjee : Rs. 1-12 per square yard per annum for the next ten years; Rs. 2-4 per square yard per annum for the remaining thirty years.

Resolution.—The Resolution of Government should be communicated to Mr. Jumnadas Premjee.

Read letter from the Acting Collector of Customs, dated 28th September, stating that it is proposed to build some additional testing-rooms in connection with the opium warehouse, and requesting permission to remove the large peepul tree now standing in rear of the main building. He states that it is proposed to add one room to the two lately erected, and build three over them; and for this he also requests the sanction of the Trustees. Read report by the Acting Engineer, dated 6th October.

Resolution.—The Trustees agree to the additional testing-room being built, and to the erection of three upper-floor testing rooms as proposed, on the understanding that at the termination of the arrangement between Government and the Trustees in respect to the opium warehouse the additional structures be surrendered to the Trustees intact. The Trustees will keep the additions in repair at their own cost. The large peepul tree referred to may be removed as proposed.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 13th August, submitting for consideration a letter from Mr. Joosub Meer, complaining of the heavy charges levied by the Trust on two cases of guns, and asking for a refund. The Traffic Manager states that the cases, which contained forty guns, were landed at the Prince's Dock on 3rd January last, warehoused as unclaimed at the dock warehouse on 15th January, taken charge of by the Customs on 29th June, and landed by the Customs Department a few days later, cleared from bond on 27th July, and shipped from the Town Customs Bunder and finally taken on board the s. s. Victoria at the Prince's Dock on 29th July. He states that, according to the Trustees' schedule of rates, the sum of Rs. 176-5-6 was charged on the cases, and he points out that, whereas the dock landing-charge on each gun is nine annas the bunder fee is only four annas on each case of guns. Submitted letter from Mr. Joosub Meer, dated 3rd August. Read minute by the chairman, dated 6th October, concurred in by the other members of the Dock Committee. He observes that the rate for guns at the dock was advisedly fixed for each gun instead of for each case, that the charges levied were strictly according to rule, and that the amount became so large owing to the long time which passed before the goods were claimed. He recommends, however, as a special case that one-half of the warehouse rent for the twenty-four weeks for which it is charged should be remitted, thus reducing the amount by Rs. 60, viz., from Rs. 176-5-6 to Rs. 116-5-6, and that the bunder rate be changed from four annas and two annas for each case to three annas for each gun and two annas for each pistol.

Resolution.—Subject to the sanction of Government the proposed reduction in the warehouse charge may be made. Items 270 and 271 of the bunder rates should, also subject to the approval of Government, be altered to—"270 guns sporting fowling pieces, &c. each three annas; 271 pistols, rifles, revolvers, &c., each two annas.

Read letter from Messrs. Soundy and Company, dated 30th July bringing to notice the incidence of the dock charge on harmoniums and Cabinet organs. They state that the rate for harmoniums is Rs. 3 each, for large organs Rs. 15, and for small organs Rs. 3. They state that American organs and harmoniums are a similar class, both being reed instruments, and that in many cases an American organ is much smaller in measurement than even a small harmonium. They contend that an organ of the true reed type such as is used by the Church in churches or self-acting chamber organs, except in the case of small hand or barrell organs, and they suggest that American reed organs be classed as harmoniums. Read report by Dock Superintendent, dated 4th August. Read memo. by Dock Superintendent, dated 17th August. Read report by Dock Superintendent, dated 20th August. Read letter from Messrs. S. Rose and Company, dated 25th September, stating that they have imported two small organs, valued at £4-10 in one case, and six organs etc., valued at 15s. each, and two attachments, 30s. each, in another case; and that they have been charged Rs. 24 in all, and nothing, or Rs. 2-4 each, being allowed in favour of the Branch Museum, they are now applying for a refund. Read report by Acting Dock Superintendent, dated 25th September. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee.

Resolution.—Subject to the approval of Government the dock wharfage rates for organs and harmoniums are fixed as follows:—If under twenty cubic feet, Rs. 1-4 each; if twenty cubic feet and under thirty cubic feet Rs. 1-13 each; if thirty cubic feet and under forty cubic feet, Rs. 2-6 each; if forty cubic feet and under fifty cubic feet, Rs. 3 each; if fifty cubic feet and under sixty cubic feet, Rs. 5 each; if sixty cubic feet and under seventy cubic feet, Rs. 8 each; if seventy cubic feet and under eighty cubic feet, Rs. 12 each; if eighty cubic feet and over, Rs. 15 each. In like manner the bunder wharfage fee on harmoniums, item No. 277, should be cancelled and the following rates charged at the bunders :—Organs and harmoniums if under twenty cubic feet, Re. 0-6 each; if twenty cubic feet and under thirty cubic feet, Re. 0-9 each; if thirty cubic feet and under forty cubic feet, Re. 0-12 each; if forty cubic feet and under fifty cubic feet, Re. 1-5 each; if fifty cubic feet and under sixty cubic feet, Rs. 1-10 each; if sixty cubic feet and under seventy cubic feet, Rs. 2-10 each; if seventy cubic feet and under eighty cubic feet, Rs. 3-12 each; if eighty cubic feet and over, Rs. 5 each. Government should be asked to allow the rates to have retrospective effect in the instance brought forward by Messrs. S. Rose and Company.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager dated 11th September, bringing to notice the obstruction caused to traffic to and from Carnac-bunder by the shunting operations of the Dock Extension contractors. Read letter from the Superintending Engineer, Extension Works, dated 15th September, stating that steps are being taken by the contractors to prevent the systematic waiting of the trains at the south-west corner of Carnac Basin. He states that as the work on the Dock Extension increases it will be impossible to avoid blocking the traffic more or less on the roads leading to Carnac-bunder. He suggests a diversion of the roads on the west side of the factory which would minimise the necessity for closing the crossing, and so facilitate traffic. Read memo. by the chairman, dated 19th September. Read letter from Traffic Manager, dated 20th September, submitting report by Traffic Manager, dated 25th September, suggesting certain modifications of the Engineer's proposal with regard to diversion of roads. Read minute, by chairman, dated 29th September. Read report by the Acting Engineer, dated 7th October, submitting estimates of the costs of the alterations proposed. Read minutes of members of Land Committee.

Resolution.—The following works are sanctioned as a charge against Dock Extension Contingencies :—1. widening portion of Carnac-bunder central-road between Metal Market godowns and Date-bazaar godowns from 40' to 60' as shown on the plan, Rs. 385. 2. widening the road on east side of Metal Market godown from 40' to 60', as shown on plan, Rs. 359. 3. widening road on north of Metal Market as shown on plan, Rs 348, total Rs. 1,092.

Read letter from the Commissary of Ordnance, dated 8th October, requesting to be informed whether any objection will be taken to his mooring a boat containing dry gun cotton between high and low water mark at the northern extremity of the plateau at Sewree on which the powder magazine stands. He states that he is desirous of placing it there to have it under the charge of the establishment at Sawree, and so save to Government the cost of paying hire for a boat and crew to look after it. Read report by Port Officer, dated 12th October.

Resolution.—The Commissary of Ordnance should be informed that a boat containing dry gun cotton may be moored as proposed, on the understanding that at least one man is always in the boat with it.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Letter from the Port Officer, dated 6th October, reporting that a barge laden with ninety tons of coals for the B. I. S. N. Company sank alongside the s. s. Jeulia, off Mazagon, on 5th instant, and that steps are been taken to raise the barge.

Report by Traffic Manager that two men were prosecuted on 3rd instant for fouling Trustees' property at Powder-works basin, and were warned and discharged.

Report by Traffic Manager that Rs. 1,365 was collected on behalf of the Municipality on account of toll on carts between 2nd September and 1st October.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 10th Oct. 1885.	For week ending 10th Oct. 1884.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	17
,, out of ,,	15	18
,, transported ,,	17	15
,, attended to ,,	2	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 9th Oct. 1885.	For week ending 9th Oct. 1884.
Vessels entered	10	6
,, left	8	10
,, remaining in dock	10	8

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In the Wasting Diseases of Children its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes: "I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. Dr. De Jongh's Oil is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London

NATIVE PRESS.

THE INCIDENT AT THE POONA NATIVE GIRL'S HIGH SCHOOL.

THE *Subodha Patrika*, in commenting upon our announcement that the conclusion aimed at by the Bombay Government in this matter is "unfavourable in regard to Mr. Pandit's tact and discretion and also in regard to some features of his explanation "says—What these are is not before us and therefore we cannot pass any opinion thereon, but taking it at the worst, we submit it amounts to very little, while on the other hand Mr. Pandit, who is both a scholar and official, has served the Government for more than twenty years in the Educational and Revenue Departments with zeal and credit in famine and flood, and has held his present office for more than six years, and to such a man and servant of Government a mere expression of their displeasure will be no light punishment. The surroundings of the subject which has given rise to this unfortunate incident, the welfare of the Native Girl's High School—the first institution of its kind on this side—and courtesy due to a young, loyal and enlightened Prince who was present as a guest of the Government and of the institution—all circumstances, we submit, warrant leniency and not severity towards an officer of such standing and meritorious service. The moral influence of severity, we are humbly persuaded, will not be beneficial in any way. Above all, we pray that the Girl's High School for which Mr. Pandit has worked so hard, be not allowed to suffer in any direction.

THE FOREST COMMISSION.

THE *Kannada Suvaste*, in commenting upon the recent letter of the Government of Bombay to the Bombay Presidency Association, says :—Government have done, and more than done their duty in establishing the Commission, and in extending the scope of its inquiry to its proper limits. The people of Kanara must now take immediate measures to depute well qualified agents to represent their wishes and interest before the Commission and generaly to give evidence on their behalf. They would also do well to put forth all their grievances in a well-written memorial and submit it to the Commission. It is high time that they shook off their proverbial apathy, and their habit of clinging to a vague belief that everything will happen for them independent of their personal exertions. If they miss the present opportunity of making their representations and getting such a change made in the Forest regulations that there should be a distinct guarantee that in future their agricultural and other interests will be permanently preserved from injury or interference, no matter what Officer happens to be at the head of the Forest administration, they can rely upon it that it will never come back to them again. Under Colonel Peyton Kanara has happily been free from some of the serious grievances of which some other districts, managed by less sympathetic Officials had so loudly to complain, but that only can be considered a matter for congratulation if that very circumstance should blind her people to the necessity of immediate action in safeguarding their permanent interests.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY AND THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

THE *Indian Spectator* extremely regrets that Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy should have thought it fit to resign his office of President and member of the Bombay Presidency Association. The correspondence which appeared on the subject in the dailies last week does not place that distinguished leader of the native community in an enviable light. Nay, he has allowed himself to be placed in a very awkward situation. We say, adds the *Spectator*, the step was a suicidal one, for it is not possible that what has happened and after the dignified and conclusive reply given, by the Council of the Association, there can be no two opinions that the Parsee Baronet's reputation as a leader may greatly sustain a shock. The Vernacular Press has, with one voice, said so, and especially the *Bombay Samachar*, which, as the public are well aware, is the leading vernacular journal in the Presidency. If we, again, take this fact into consideration with another, namely, that the views of almost the whole of the educated native community are entirely in accord with those so clearly and forcibly propounded in the able reply made by the Council on the Association, the judgment against the unwisdom of the step becomes even more formidable. We are afraid Sir Jamsetjee has not, as the Council properly observes, carefully considered the language of the resolution objected to. Neither has he taken the pains to get himself completely acquainted with the real principle on which the proposer of the resolution based his observations in this elaborate speech. Had he taken the trouble to thoroughly inform himself on the point, he would have been convinced that there was nothing objectionable in the course pursued by the Association.

MR. LEE-WARNERS CIRCULAR ON REDUCED FEE SCHOLARSHIP.

WHEN viewed dispassionately from a perfectly Independent standpoint, the opinion formed of the circular of Mr. Lee-Warner by the Sarvajanik Sabha and its supporters will be found to be one-sided and unjust. The Sabha has taken up the cudgels on other castes to the prejudice of the large mass of other less influential or more helpless classes, whose artificial degradation in social status and backwardness in mental culture, are the causes of the miseries from which they have long suffered and which render them the just and fit objects of the commiseration of the State and the sympathy of every right-minded human being. We cannot help thinking that the resolutions of the Poona Sabha are substantially opposed to the liberal spirit and broad principles to which they appeal and which they so often urge the Government to act upon when making concessions to the higher castes for the concessions of rights, privileges, and benefits to the natives of the soil. It is for this reason that we think that the Sabha might have better consulted its own position, which in a popular exponent of the views of the general native community, be refraining to criticise in the spirit of class partizanship the very equitable circular of the Acting Director of Public Instruction. Our criticism, such as it is, seems to be but a sort of special pleading in support of the extravagant claims of powerful classes against the just dues of those who have long been improperly excluded from their rights, and to whom a paltry sum of money which do not deserve to be suffered to prevail at all in future in the manner of the past. We believe Mr. Lee-Warner owes it to himself, to the important duties of his responsible office, to the helpless classes who look to him for the protection of their fair rights, and to the righteminded and independent section of the community, Native and European, in this Presidency, to sickle his very sensible and perfectly justifiable circular and to insist on all concerned to give it due practical effect.—*Bomb y Chronicle.*

THE INCREASE OF MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Native Opinion says :—The recent proposal to increase the Indian Army at an additional cost of about two millions of rupees annually appears altogether unnecessary at least just at present. The army that is at present maintained is itself rather more than necessary, and more than India can bear. The army department in India absorbs about one-fourth of the whole revenue, and foreigners like German military men themselves—men to whom a large army expenditure is not unfamiliar thing—call that expenditure extraordinarily large. Under such circumstances then an increase in the army can only be justified by some very exceptional reasons, which are quite absent at the present time.

WE are not sanguine, says the *Indian Spectator*, of soon seeing India honestly treated in the matter of military expenditure; but it is nevertdeless a hopeful sign that such an important Anglo-Indian mercantile body as the Madras Chamber of Commerce, has perceived the enormity of the injustice to which India is subjected, only because she is helpless. The Madras Chamber has clearly shown the inadvisability of meeting the increased expenditure by stopping public works. We go a step further and boldly say that the necessity for increased military expenditure is not proven. We would have this expenditure resisted by popular agitation, at the same time we would insist upon Government cutting down all unnecessary expenditure by abolishing sinecures; by reducing the salaries of the civilians and others whose salaries could be reduced without detriment to public interests; and by reducing the extravagant expenditure on the Indian army to the level of the expenditure of the majority of the European Powers on their armies. In our view, if reductions were only honestly made in these directions, not only could public expenditure be controlled, but taxation could moderately be reduced and our finances placed on a perfectly satisfactory footing. Instead of taking this honest and bold step, Government is having recourse to mere makeshifts.

WE are glad, says the *Bombay Chronicle*, that the representative popular associations in the country are beginning to pay earne-t attention to this matter. We believe some of the political and other affairs, with which the associations have been occupied, might well be kept in abeyance in order to give time for the full consideration and satisfactory treatment of this all-important question of the day. The authorities must be speedily requested to explain the necessity and the reasons for the step they are about to take, and to delay enforcing it until the people shall have time to learn the same. The Government may also be solicited to favour the public with their views as to the ways and means contemplated by them for giving practical effect to their new proposals in order to enable the natural leaders of the people to make suggestions from their side that may be deemed to be more just, practicable and agreeable to the great mass of the taxpaying native community. We really believe that too early and energetic efforts on the part of the natives cannot be made in the matter, and we earnestly trust that our native friends will be fully alive to the pressing necessity of the present occasion and try to prove equal to its demands. Before closing we must own that warm thanks of the natives of the country are due to some of the Anglo-Indian journalists, specially our esteemed local contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette*, for the intelligent, impartial, and vigorous manner in which he has been drawing the attention of native publicists and native popular associations and others to the subject of our above remarks. Our contemporary has for several weeks past been earnestly and steadily striving to expose in clear language and with facts and logic on his side the inexpedience of the step which the authorities have proposed to take. We may safely say that our said contemporary by the way he has been treating the subject has added to the many previous services which the *Bombay Gazette*, under its present *regime*, has rendered to the cause of good government in this country.

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK.

SIR ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT will contribute an article on Lord William Bentinck to the forthcoming volume of the Dictionary of National Biography. General Lord William Bentinck, G.C.B., was the second son of the 3rd Duke of Portland. He was Governor of Madras from 1802 to 1807. He had to endure the ignominy of being dismissed from the Governorship. He had introduced a variety of salutary reforms; but, by inadvertence, he passed a regulation respecting sepoy uniform, which offended the prejudices of the sepoys, and partly led to the mutiny at Vellore. The Court of Directors were induced to form an erroneous opinion of the Governor's responsibility and conduct, and acted towards him with great severity, for which, however, they subsequently made amends. Between the date of his dismissal from the Governor ship of Madras, and 1814, Lord William, who was an officer of the Coldstream Guards, served on the staff of General Burrard in Portugal, then on a mission to the Spanish Junta, then on the staff of Sir John Moore, then in command of a Brigade at Corunna, then in command of a division under Sir Arthur Wellesley (whom he may have met in Madras), then as Commander-in-Chief at Sicily, and lastly, in command of an expedition against Tarragona. He held various diplomatic appointments until 1823, when he was appointed Governor-General of India, an appointment that he held with much distinction for seven years or until 1835, when he returned home. He was not summoned to the House of Lords in recognition of his many and varied public services, and in February following, he being then sixty-two years of age, he contested a vacant seat for Glasgow, as a Liberal, and was returned to Parliament. At the general election in August, 1837, he was re-elected, and he remained senior member for Glasgow until his death in June, 1839.

THE INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

DR. BRANDIS contributes an interesting paper on the administrative forest staff of Prussia and the training of its officers to the *Indian Forester*. After giving a detailed account of the German service

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 17.

Our local markets having all been closed to-day for the holidays, we have only, in the shape of commercial news, to notice the telegraphic advices from home.

Consols are ¼ higher at 100⅛, and Bar Silver in London is 1-16d. up at 47 9-16 per oz. This has had the usual improving influence on Rupee Paper, which is ¼ better. A special allotment of Council bills on Calcutta for Rs. 50,000 is reported at 1s. 6¼d. per rupee, being an improvement of 1-32d. on the previous day's transactions.

The General Produce markets are generally flat. Linseed is dull, with a decline of 6d. to 9d. per quarter in Calcutta sorts. Wheat is easier, with a reduction of 1d. per cental in Liverpool for No. 1 Soft White, and 6d. per quarter in London for No. 2 Club.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was quiet for Americans on the spot, the quotation for Mid-Uplands being reduced 1-16d., but arrivals were 1-64d. in near, 1-32d. in distant positions, higher. The day's sales, originally only estimated at 7,000 bales, including 600 Surats, have since been increased to 9,000. To-day's market comes strong in tone, with sales estimated at 10,000 bales, including 600 Surats. An advance in Dhollerahs quoted yesterday is cancelled as incorrect; but Bengals in London are quoted 1-16d. higher. The improvement, there can be little doubt, arises from the recovery in Silver, which is bound if maintained to help trade in Manchester very materially. In New York prices remain unchanged at 9 13-16 cents ready, 9·89 cents per lb. for February.

We subjoin our usual comparison of the weekly statistics. The visible supply for all Europe has increased by 120,000 bales, and now stands only 260,000 bales below the corresponding date last year. The Liverpool stock, however, notwithstanding that the off-take by the trade has only been 46,000 bales, is again diminished by 33,000 bales on the week, and is 125,000 bales less than a year ago. The American figures are of course the object of most attention at this stage, and the backwardness of the receipts at the ports are becoming worthy of notice. From the character of the reports regarding the crop it is impossible to believe that the comparatively light arrivals are any real indication of the extent of the yield; still, when we consider that the receipts for the week ending 24th October last year were within 6,000 bales of the largest week of the season, it is evident that some portion of the additional million bales which we are told to expect ought by now to be making its appearance. The exports to Europe also continue light, and the proportion to the Continent is increasing, so that the visible supply for the U. K., even allowing for the increased crop, will not get on a par with last season for some time, probably not before the middle of March.

American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	231,000	241,000	255,000
„ exports to U. K.	62,000	64,000	42,000
„ „ Cont.	68, 00	52,000	56,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	857,000	80 ,800	964,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,3,000	277, 00	154,000
„ „ Cont. „	141,000	105,000	202,000
„ Stock in the Ports	460,000	434,000	63,000
Saturday's receipts	44,000	40 00	36,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 16th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds	1,420,000	1,68 ,5 0	1,97,,530
„ „ Surats	178,000	481,000	379,100

For the United Kingdom only the figures are—

Stock in Liverpool	362,000	487,100	506,430
„ London	23,000	65,000	41,000
American afloat	120,000	136,000	76,000
East Indian „	9,000	29,000	54,000
	514,000	7 8,100	6 7,43
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 7-16d.	5 ¼d.	5 13-16d.
„ Good Fair Dhollera	4¼d.	4¼d.	4½d.
Difference	13-16d.	1d.	1 11-16d

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Otterburn, 1,677 tons, Captain A. McKay, sails to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Lalleham, 1,299 tons, Captain E. Marshall, sailed on Saturday last for Karrachee with a general cargo and 14 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain J. Stewart, cleared on Saturday last for Rangoon and Moulmein via Coast with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Zambesi, 2,340 tons, Captain S. Bason, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Hongkong (26th Sept.) with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Columbian, 1,404 tons, Captain J. Baldwin, arrived in harbour on the 16th inst. from Jedda (3rd Oct.) with a cargo of specie and 765 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Tantallon, 1,311 tons, Captain S. Partridge, which arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Rangoon (4th Oct.) brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

DEPARTURES OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Ravenna, 2,035 tons, Captain F. H. Saymour, sailed on Saturday last for China with mails and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr. T. C. da Silva, Colonel West, Mrs Langley, Mr. it. A. H. Julian, Mr. and Mrs. W. S Major, Mr. A. E. Beckett, Mr. Race, and Mr. J. Rustomjee. For Hongkong—Mr. S. S. Shelim, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mehta, Mr. D. Rustomjee, and Mr. P. Bomanjee. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sleater and Mr. D. George. For Shangai—Mrs. Jones and infant. For Sydney—Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Mathew and Mr. A. H. Spurling. For Melbourne—Mr. W. J. Keates and 3 assistants.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
16	Columbian (s)	Baldwin	Jedda, Oct. 3.
17	Zambesi (s)	Bason	Hongkong, Sept. 26.
18	H. M. S. Crocodile	Carr	Portsmouth, Sept. 23

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
17	Canton (s)	Daunel	Marseilles.
	Sahara (s)	Hill	Aden.
	Parent (s)	Hutchinson	Liverpool.
	Parlington	Ward	Marseilles.
	H. M. S. Serapis	Douglas	Kingsmill.
	Ravena (s)	Seymour	China, &c.
	Chupra (s)	Stewart	Rangoon and Moulmein.
	Lalleham (s)	Marshall	Karrachee.

The steam r Otterburn, McKay, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last

The steamer Columbian entered for loading on Saturday last for Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodeyda.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 17.

FROM LONDON.

Ravenna s—13 cases ham, bacon, cheese, and provisions, Bolton and Co; 501 cases candles, S Narayen and Co; 19 cases bacon, ham, cheese, and provisions, Greenland Read; 13 cases eau-de-cologne, G Mahomedally; 10 cases aniline dye, G Mooljee; 15 cases bacon and ham, Treacher and Co; 25 cases aniline dye, Volkart Brothers; 80 kegs paint, Wilkinson Heywood Clark; 10 boxes candles, D Khanbhoy; 15 cases aniline dye, T Tuljukohund.

Huzara s—3 cases foolscappaper, Joseph Soares; 6 bales printing paper, Finlay, Muir and Co; 20 bales old newspaper, Noordeen Sumsoodin; 125 casks whiting, 78 kegs paints, 10 cases varnish, and 5 cases dry venitian red, Abdul Hussen Chandabhoy; 14 packages medicine, Cooper, Madon and Co; 38 cases oilmanstores and 2 cases cheese, D B Vania; 14 packs of glassware, J Russell; 5 packages glassware, G Hoosen Cullianjee; 5 cases medicine, other sorts, R Eduljee Shroff.

Thames s—6 cases oilmanstores, Ahmedbhoy Sallabhoy; 4 cases aniline dye, Baboobhoy Mookhund.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Gordon s—3 cases provisions, Barton and Co.

Clan Murray s—25 bales old newspaper, G H Kookabhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ogilvie s—50 drums linseed oil, L Sumsoodeen; 250 drums linseed oil and 100 drums turpentine, N Suruffally.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ravenna s—55 bales printing paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murray s—65 bales wool, B Bogs.

Aston Hall s—250 bales wool, Nurses Khuttow; 100 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 2,050 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 1,050 cwts wheat, Wadjee Thakersee.

FOR LONDON.

Huzara s—3,200 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

Tasmania s—4,050 cwts wheat, Toussaint, Boutellier & Co.

Clan Ogilvie s—3,050 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 56 cwts dry chillies, J Lalljee; 51 cwts gum, D Vussonjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Fraser s—2,076½ cwts rapeseed, F Masothi and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Rehmtoolla Kaderbhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sirdhana s—107 bales cotton, R Lockmidass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCT. 14.

Bolton, Col, By, Comt, on duty from Poona.
Kayge Lieut, By R A, on sick leave from Kirkee.

OCTOBER 16.

Magrath, Col, Ms Comt Dept, on furl from Madras.
Prior, Capt, By Vol Rifle Corps, on duty from Poona
Wetherall, Capt, By, Mus Staff on duty from Poona.
Quike, Surg, By, M Dept on duty, from Thull Chotiale.

OCTOBER 17.

Douglas, Lieut-Col, By, By Worcester, on leave Ootey.
Pinney, Lieut, By, 3rd Lt Cav, on leave from Nusseraba'.
Preston, Surg Maj, By, M S on duty from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 16.

Magrath, Col, Ms Comt Dept, on furl to England.
Douglas, Lieut-Col, By Worcester, on leave to Hyderabad.

OCTOBER 17.

Agnew, Lieut, Ms Transpt, on sick leave to Ootacamund.
Palmer, Lieut-Col, Bl 10th Regt Inf, on retirement to Banda.

OCTOBER 18.

Jones, Maj, 2nd By Lancers on leave to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 17.

There will be drill for the Mounted Troop on Wednesday next the 21st inst., at the Kennedy Sea face at 7 a. m. All members are requested to attend.

Captain G W. Broughton is granted one month's leave from this date.

Vol. A. R. Thomas having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the date and posted to C Company.

By order.
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.
By H. E. the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head-quarters.
POONA, October 16.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

21st Bo I—Lieut C M H Merriman, Staff Corps, wing officer 22nd Bo I, (attached 26th Bo I), to be wing officer and qr-mr.

27th Bo I—Lieut J C Mennie, offg wing officer 30th Bo I, to officiate as wing officer on probation.

30th Bo I—Lieut H G B Raitt, offg wing officer, 21st Bo I, to officiate as wing officer on probation.

With the sanction of Govt, Lieut-Col C A Cunningham, Asst Adjt-Genl, Poona Divn, (2nd-in-Command 29th Bo N) has been withdrawn from staff employ and directed to join his corps, his services being urgently required for regimental duty.

With the sanction of Govt the head-quarters of the 3rd Musky, Circle is transferred from Belgaum to Karachi.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following changes affecting R A officers in this command have taken place:—

Lt-Col R Alexander has been posted to the Bombay Presidency for duty.

Lt J H Jervis-White-Jervis, D-B has been promoted Capt into 5-1 Lancashire Divn.

Capt Jervis will remain attached to E-1 and march with it to Nusseerabad and then proceed to Gwalior.

Lt L H Duerot 7 1 London Divn, has been appointed to D-1.

Lt C W Gordon, G-2 has been promoted Capt into 8 1 North Irish Dn, Gibraltar, and will join it at once.

Lt A J Pollock, 7-1 C P Divn, is posted to the Depôt Battery C P Divn, and will proceed to England by an early troopship.

Under instructions from India Head-quarters it is intimated that the following posting and transfers of R A Officers have been made:—

Lieut G E Dowell, attached to No 9 (Mountain) Battery 1st Bde Northern Divn has been posted to 3-1 South Irish Divn Theyetmyo and will join it.

Lieut H R Cook, 5-1 South Irish Divn to 6-1 Southern Divn.

Lieut E Hudleston, 9 1 Scottish Divn to No 9 (Mountain) Battery 1st Bde Northern Divn.

Lieut H B Foote, 9-1 Scottish Divn to 1-1 Scottish Divn.

Lieut F T Fisher, 5 1 South Irish Divn to 5-1 N I Divn.

Lieut T L Coxhead, 6 1 Western Divn to 1-1 Western Divn.

The transfers will take effect from the date the batteries leave Bombay and Aden.

In G G C No 442 of 1885, substitute the name of Surgn R Jennings, Madras, for Surgn M W Kerin, ordered to embark in Troopship Serapis on 12th March, 1886.

Army School-mistress J Duff is transferred from the 2nd E Y Regt to the 2nd N S Regt.

H E the C-in-C in India has been pleased to grant the undermentioned officers leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

2nd Royal Lancaster Regt—Major F M G Hutchinson for 12 months on private affairs.

1st Bn Rifle Bgde—Lieut E M Woodhouse for 15 months on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

7th Hs Gds—Capt J H Aspinwall, for 6 months on medical certificate (unfit for duty with troops.)

B B and C I R Vol Corps—Capt J O'Connell, for 14 months on private affairs.

Medical Staff—Surgn-Major E C R Ward, for 6 months on medical certificate.

R A—Captn J D Cunningham (9-1 Northern Divn) for 1 year on medical certificate (unfit for duty with troops.)

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Bo Cavalry—Col E C Stock to the Neilgherries on private affairs for 6 months from the 10th Oct.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
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(Opposite the Fort Chapel,)
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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR which cannot be delivered at MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, by 10 p.m., on SATURDAY, 17th instant, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND, provided they can be delivered there before 6 a.m., on MONDAY, 19th, and thereafter letters, &c., for HIS EXCELLENCY and the PRIVATE SECRETARY should be ADDRESSED to BELLA VISTA MAHABLESHWUR, until further notice.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Government House, Ganeshkhind, 15th Oct. 1885.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

QUETTA.

BIRTH.

OWEN—October 4, at Quetta, the wife of Lieut. E. O. Owen, 26th Bombay Infantry, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACPHERSON—October 16, at Poona, the wife of Captain Duncan Macpherson, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BUTLER—LINN-PEREIRA—October 14, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. G. H. Lewis, Mr. John James Butler, son of Captain R. Butler, Deputy Commissary, Madras Commissariat Department, to Miss Alice Grace Linn-Pereira, only daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Arthur Linn-Pereira, Assistant Superintendent, Prince's Dock.

DEATH.

BRIGGS—October 16, at Lower Colaba, Jane Mary, relict of the late Mr. Briggs, of Bombay, aged 79. (English papers please copy.)

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1885.

An ultimatum, our Simla correspondent informs us, has at length been sent to Mandalay through Mr. Bernard. The Government, indeed, have been rather more deliberate in their judgments than some onlookers at the course of affairs in Burmah, and they probably find good reasons for hesitating to embark in war solely for the defeat of pretensions by the Burmese Government, the illegality of which, highly probable though it is, must not be assumed even though they originate with a lawless and barbarous court. The public would do well to wait for a fuller knowledge of the matter in dispute before seizing it as a convenient *casus belli*. It is a misfortune incident to Burmese affairs that nothing is less easy than to arrive at the truth concerning them, and the misfortune is not cured by a discreet hesitancy to form judgments about them. Few people doubted, when they read on Saturday of the insolence of Theebaw's reply to the Chief Commissioner, that enough had been put down upon two sheets of foolscap to warrant an immediate recourse to hostilities. As surely as he had been insolent to the Viceroy and truculent to the Chief Commissioner, so surely must we send a gunboat up the Irrawady, and march a regiment upon Mandalay. Yet we learn to-day from our Simla correspondent that Theebaw's answer was neither insolent nor disrespectful, and that there is nothing worse in it than an affected firmness in declining to acquiesce in the demands preferred by the Indian Government in reference to the claims on the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation. Apparently the Burmese Ambassador, who passed through Bombay a few weeks ago, had some warrant for the warning that we must not believe all that is said at Rangoon. The uncertainty of the information which comes from that town is not at all due to the imaginativeness of its politicians. It is a natural result of the absence of all regular diplomatic communication between the Indian Government and the Court of Mandalay. The British authorities are dependent upon many sources of information, some of them of doubtful authority, and it would be wonderful if nothing but the strict truth about Burmah reached us from Rangoon. How much easier it would have been to deal with the situation to-day if we still had a Resident at Mandalay, as was the case prior to 1879, no one can be more conscious, we suspect, than the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah and the Foreign Office at Simla.

The most serious element in the case has been removed by M. de Freycinet's emphatic recognition of British claims to a predominating interest in Upper Burmah. A problem which for the moment seemed highly complex has thereby been reduced to one of comparative simplicity. We have more than once indicated the reasons which should deter France from endeavouring to compete with us for influence in that quarter. She has on her hands in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula as much as even the more energetic of her colonizing statesmen care to carry through; she has much more than the French public, so far as they have indicated their will in the general elections, will cheerfully accept. The suggestion that France should allow arms to be sent to the Burmese Government via Tongking and the Shan States was, it seems, discussed in Paris last February. But there is no reason to believe that anything came of it; and as to the value that any concession upon the point would have been to the Burmese—well, let Lord Salisbury's advice to "take a big map" be followed, always remembering that the French are not as yet in peaceful and secure possession of any route from the China seas to Burmah, and that the only available route—that by the Irrawaddy—is in our fast keeping. It requires no extraordinary confidence in the good faith of M. de Freycinet to believe that his will as well as his necessity consents to the maintenance of British predominance in the Burmese territory. Political obstacles aside, there is no part of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula less accessible from any possible French base of operations than Upper Burmah, no matter whether Tongking, or Cambodia, or Saigon be assumed to be the starting point. A passionate determination not to be outdone by France need not, therefore, urge us to cast longing eyes towards Mandalay. We can go there whenever we need, and so little fear is there of our being forestalled by France that we could if necessary, give her a fortnight's start from any station now in her possession. And if the French factor is taken out of the question, what remains? There are the constant grievances of the Rangoon merchants, who complain that the anarchy across the border paralyses trade and seriously injures them. There are the border raids which occasionally give the local authorities much trouble, though the Burmese officials say that the raids from their side of the border are not more frequent or more serious than those which are made from British territory. Lastly there is the special subject of Mr. Bernard's recent remonstrances to the Mandalay Court—the attempt of the King and his ministers to extort an extravagantly large fine from the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation. The reputed insolence of the King's letters to the British authorities may be left out of account, though a day or two ago there seemed to be a prevalent expectation that a division would have to be sent to Mandalay for the suppression of insolence and the propagation of good manners.

The duty of the Government of India in regard to the claims upon the Trading Corporation is clearly to endeavour to ensure that these shall be subjected to an honest and genuine investigation—a very different investigation, it is feared, from any that is likely to be provided by the ordinary judicial arrangements of the Kingdom of Burmah. The Government ought to be able to find ways and means of securing this short of a campaign up the Irrawaddy Valley. Theebaw has scarcely as yet learnt how completely the French factor has been withdrawn from the problem, and how entirely he must trust to his own not very formidable strength in struggling against England. M. Haas has left Mandalay, and there is no third Power at the King's side, or even within his view, to encourage him in obstinacy. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to hope for a withdrawal of the *non possumus* with which the demand for a fair trial of the claims upon the Trading Corporation have been met. We shall not assume, in any case, that the only alternative to acquiescence in the obstinacy and lawlessness of Theebaw is the annexation of Upper Burmah. The Government of India have been studiously reticent in regard to the policy. British interests will, of course, be vigilantly safeguarded, but it would be a somewhat reckless begging of the question to assume that the only British interests involved are the interests of the British subjects jeopardised by the action of the Mandalay authorities. The question is primarily a political question, and we hope that the Government of India will allow political considerations to prevail. We must not count upon a march to Mandalay as an all-sufficient solution of the problem. It would punish the insolence of the Burmese Monarch and his ministers, without giving any real warrant of peace beyond our borders, or of security to our commercial interests there. We might depose Theebaw and send him to the Andamans, but should we be sure that this would bring about a permanently satisfactory issue? Anarchy greater than the anarchy of to-day would be almost certain to follow. Would that satisfy the Rangoon claimants for intervention? Unless their frequent statements on the subject inadequately express their wants nothing short of the establishment of peace and order beyond the frontier would bring about the prosperity for which the Rangoon traders have so long sought in vain. It may be urged—as indeed it seems to be, urged in the speech of Lord Ripon the substance of which is telegraphed to-day—that it would be as easy to find a successor to Theebaw as to depose him. But there is nothing in evidence to warrant that assertion, and the experience of the Government of India in finding substitutes for recalcitrant monarchs has not always been so encouraging that we can afford to proceed upon mere assumption on that point. Much as we should like to believe that the authority of so eminently undesirable a neighbour might fall at the bidding of a trumpet blast, we can find no other ground for the belief than a widely prevalent wish that such might prove to be the case. The evidence, indeed, seems to point in quite another direction. The insurrection in the Shan States, prolonged though it has been, is now at an end. The Bhamo outbreak was put down without loss of time. And though now and again we hear of signs of activity on the part of the adherents of the Meingoon Prince he is a "Charlie over the water" whom the French have in their keeping, and whose presence in the midst of his followers seems a most unlikely eventuality. The deposition of Theebaw would mean in all probability the annexation and administration of his country on our own account. Are we prepared for that?

The death of Lord Strathnairn has removed a name from the not by any means long list of retired Commanders-in-Chief of India—a name, too, with which some striking recollections are associated. His recapture of the fortress of Gwalior was a bold stroke which put an end to the insurrection in Central India, and prevented it from attaining formidable dimensions. His second in command in the campaign was an officer destined to be his next successor but one in the Command-in-Chief in India—Colonel Robert Napier. His elevation to the supreme command came at a time of radical change in the military system in India, when the local army came to an end and the Queen's regiments took its place. The special difficulties and special responsibilities of such a time will in great part account for the frequent misunderstandings between the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief into which Lord Lawrence's letters give so unpleasant an insight. "I certainly see and feel," the Viceroy wrote, "that Sir Hugh Rose and I do not get on well together." Lord Dalhousie had, in like manner, not got on well with Sir Charles Napier—but then Sir Hugh Rose was not quite so unmanageable a man as Sir Charles Napier.

The collective wisdom of Europe does not seem to be doing much for the settlement of the Bulgarian question. Three of the Powers have asked the Porte to invite them and the other Powers to a Conference, but while the diplomatists are talking about Conferences the more pugnacious States are holding their armies in the leash, ready to let them loose when the opportunity comes. The Montenegrins are now on the war-path, with what honest intent we know not, seeing that the Congress of Berlin secured to them all the territory that ever was theirs, or that they could make reasonable pretension to. They probably think that on the eve of the English elections it will suffice for them to put themselves in evidence, leaving it to Mr. Gladstone, on tour in Midlothian, to make out a claim for them. Meantime the Turks have received help from an unexpected quarter, through the resolution of the refractory Albanians to lay down their arms and help the Porte against "the common enemy." The common enemy of Turks and Albanians is presumably the Slav; and the Slav, for the purposes of the day, must be deemed to be the Bulgarian, Turanian and not Slavonic though he be, strictly speaking. But as the Albanians have more ethnologic affinity with Greeks than with either Turks or Bulgarians, what will they do if the Greeks carry out their threats to "look over" into Macedonia and rescue their race-brethren in these lands? It seems a real hornets' nest which has been disturbed. The Powers have done something to scatter it too, with which some striking recollections are associated. They have dissuaded the Prince of Bulgaria from concentrating his troops on the Turkish frontier, and he has consented to withdraw the greater part of them. But as the latest declaration of Prince Alexander is that he will sacrifice everything in order to secure the union of Bulgaria with Roumelia, there is something decidedly conditional in the withdrawal. On the whole, no great advance has yet been made in the way of peace.

A scheme has been projected at Mussoorie which may with advantage be discussed by those interested in the promotion of minor railway enterprises. The people of Mussoorie and Dehra Dun are very anxious to have a railway up the hills from the Oudh and Rohilkund line. It will be about thirty-seven-and-a-half miles long, the cost is estimated at about twenty-six lakhs of rupees, and favourable working results are calculated for. But the Secretary of State will not give a guarantee for the undertaking, and hence Mr. C. W. Hope, the secretary of a local Association which has been formed for promoting the enterprise, has drawn up a scheme the chief feature of which is that the Municipal Boards of the towns to be benefited shall, with the sanction and aid of the local Government, unite with the house-owners and inhabitants of Dehra Dun and Mussoorie to guarantee interest on two-thirds of the capital required for the construction of the railway. "The sanction and aid of the local Government" is a condition of no small importance in such a scheme as this. But wherein would a municipal guarantee sanctioned by a local Government differ from a gurantee by the local Government, except in its inferior attractiveness to investors?

OUR PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPT. 25.

The articles in the *Bombay Gazette Budget* of the 1st inst., on the "Right Hon. Geyza de Kanovics," *alias* "Father Victor," son of "Sir Aladar de Kanovics, of Pacser at Buda-Pesth," and on Hajee Abdul Ali, "a Catholic priest from France, born in the city of Paris, and induced by the blessing of God to embrace Mahomedanism," have created some sensation here. The fact that he photos of the right honourable gentleman, claiming to be a missionary priest, and the son of a Hungarian Knight, should have been identified in Bombay "as the likeness of M. Olivier Pain" by the chemist M. Spangaro, who makes affidavit "that he saw Olivier Pain at Cairo in Egypt in May or June, 1884, several times, and had also a conversation with him," very naturally startles readers of the *Intransigeant* and admirers of M. Henri Rochefort, its editor. The impression is deepened by the voluntary admission of the Rev. M. de Kanovics "that he knew Olivier Pain and adored him for his principles." The gentleman from Paris, who was "induced by the blessing of God to embrace Mahomedanism," is better known than he imagines, and certain to come to grief under the auspices of the detective police, unless he mends his ways. That the two strangers are birds of a feather, goes without saying. That they are in India on the same errand is probable. That their "principles" are those of the "adored" Olivier is absolutely certain. But all that would excite no interest here. The question, to which with breathless curiosity we await an answer, is this,—"Has Rochefort's friend, the returned convict who went to patronise the Mahdi, been shut up as a rogue and vagabond in Cochin jail?" If the reply be in the affirmative, it will be one of the richest bits of public fun that has tickled the British imagination in our time.

On Wednesday, one of the most enjoyable days of the season, I went down to St. Cloud by one of the steamers, and saw for the first time the new war-balloon, overhead, near the Meudon heights, actually sailing against the wind. It is shaped like a Havana cigar. Parallel to the cigar, and attached to it by two ropes, is a light car like an Oxford racing boat, with a small square sail at one end and the steering apparatus at the other. This steering gear exactly resembles, when viewed from below, the screw-propeller of a steam-boat. It revolves, apparently, by the action of the wind, sometimes slowly, sometimes rapidly, like a child's windmill of the most primitive kind. This new invention, proceeding from the aëronautical establishment of Chalais, in the park of Meudon, high above the Seine, is not explained to the public. It is surmised that the motive power, against the wind, cannot be the wind, as a spectator might suppose from appearances, but stored electricity, which promises before long to supersede steam by land and sea. Evidently we are entering upon a new era in the history of locomotion and of illumination. The interested efforts of shareholders in gas-companies to prevent the general use of electric lighting must fail in the long run, though they have resulted in some benefit to the public by stimulating invention in the methods of gas-lighting. The aggregated flames from gas-burners placed in close proximity, as used now in the Champs Elysées on the refuges or "islands," give splendid light when compared with the old-fashioned arrangements; but they cannot come near the electric light in illuminating power. The day is not far distant when gas will be used only for cooking, and all great areas will be lighted by powerful electric lamps from the highest accessible points, such as the tops of church-steeples. An effect equal to that of the clearest moonlight, at full moon, might be produced by sufficiently powerful electric lamps on the summits of the Panthéon, the Tour St. Jacques, the Hôtel des Invalides, the Trocadéro towers, the great columns, and other elevated buildings. And in London the effect of such illumination from the cupola of St. Paul's and the Victoria clock-tower, not only at night, but in November fogs during the daytime, ought surely to be taken into consideration, whatever may become of the gas companies. Perish the gas companies, when the public interest is at stake! The survival of the fittest is inevitable law. Dear old ladies, interested in gas shares, listen to an impartial outsider when he advises you to sell out promptly before your shares go down lower. A rise in gas shares is as improbable as a rise in the sterling value of the miserable rupee. If you cannot get rid of them at any price, leave them to the public charities, when you will get credit for the nominal value.

Your Paris correspondent may be held responsible by inexperienced readers for giving a full and particular account of all the political entanglements taking place throughout Continental Europe, and an exposure of the double-faced hypocrisies by which they are continually brought about. My views of duty are different. The common hacks who do the mechanical leaders for the daily press, and the inventive gentlemen in the cafés of European capitals who supply raw material for the elegant essays, attend to that department, and have their hands more than full with such business just now. The theatrical performances exhibited in Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, the evident outcome of Royal and Imperial Conferences which have been taking place during the long summer days at various watering places and health resorts, are scarcely worth describing in detail, any more than a Punch-and-Judy show or an Oriental *cat-pootli*. The wires are pulled from behind the curtain, and the puppets dance, and the spectators wonder, and that is all. Public telegrams in the shortest form will give the gist of the matter; the lucubrations of the dailies can be quoted when readable; and when a battle takes place, or even a skirmish, the killed and wounded will be enumerated for public edification in messages flashed all over the world. Then why should your Paris correspondent crowd your space with matters sure to appear in your columns in other forms? The Bulgarian play thus far has scarcely become interesting. The affected rage and indignation of Germany, Austria, and Russia are indeed amusing. The comedietta precedes what may turn out a tragedy of the most tragic kind, and include the opening up, for the last time, of the whole Eastern question. The first act may be styled—"Walk into my parlour, said the spider to the fly." Turkey is the fly. Poor old heavy bumming blue-bottle!

Some reader of the *Bombay Gazette* may possibly find the path easy to fame and fortune, by perusal of the following statement, and entering the competition. A wealthy banker who lately died in Philadelphia, has left a peculiar will. He was, it appears, annoyed throughout his life by a nose of excessive length and abnormal size, which marred a countenance otherwise comely. It exposed him to unkind and ungenerous jokes. It prevented his success as a candidate for matrimony, and made him wretched when he looked at himself in the glass. Knowing by painful experience the annoyances and inconveniences occasioned by such disfigurement, he bequeaths $100,000, or 20,000 guineas, to the man who, within three months of his death, shall have offered for the inspection of his executors the longest and most objectionable nose. No ladies need apply, as the words of the will are unmistakeable,—"to the man who," &c. I regret this, as it shuts out a needy old acquaintance of mine who has been poking her nose into mares' nests, and hornets' nests, and all sorts of unfortunate predicaments as long as I can remember. Had she been eligible as a candidate, she would have won the money; and then—I think I know another old acquaintance with a mere apology for a nose, who would immediately have proposed to her. But it was not to be.

Underground telegraph lines, which cannot be affected by the weather, or by warlike operations, are rapidly superseding the wires carried on poles, though these must continue to be used for many a day, because the underground system is so expensive at the outset. The underground line from Paris to Lyons and Marseilles is completed; and the wires will be used as soon as the intruments destined for them are placed in the offices in these three cities. Underground lines will also be laid between Marseilles, Toulon, and Nice. A direct wire already connects Marseilles and Havre. This not only connects the two ports, but places Marseilles in direct communication with the United States, as the Marseilles-Havre wire is practically a prolongation of the Franco-American cable which abuts at Havre.

It is amusing at this season to see the crowds of anglers who frequent the quays along the Seine, with fishing-rods of the most formidable proportions, and fishing-baskets, and tin-cans filled with bait. Flyfishing is unknown. There are as genuine cockneys in Paris as in London. Nothing provokes the anglers catching minnows with salmon rods more than to be asked how much per k

TELEGRAMS.

THE CRISIS IN BURMAH.

THREATENING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

THEEBAW'S ANSWER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ULTIMATUM FROM THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 17.

An Englishman who has had fifteen years' acquaintance with Mandalay writes thence, under Monday's date, saying that he never saw the place in such an excited state, and that he would be surprised at nothing happening.

Burmese steamers are constantly under steam, and the movements of troops, stores, and guns are perpetual.

The Tinedah party is in the ascendant.

The arrest of the Italian Consul-General and the massacre of foreigners is discussed, and so eager is the Tinedah to push matters to extremities and force on immediate action that this correspondent thinks it possible a raid on British territory may be attempted.

The arrogances and cruelties of the Tinedah, combined with our inaction, inspire confidence in his following, and a belief in his boasts of Burman invincibility.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

Theebaw's answer to the Government of India is not insolent or disrespectful, as asserted, but it has an affected tone of firmness in declining to acquiesce in the demand preferred by the Government.

The gravity of the situation is greatly diminished by the repudiation on the part of the French of any intention to question British predominance in Burmah.

Theebaw's recent answer has not yet been formally considered by this Government, and it is not likely that any step will be taken without consulting the Government at Home.

LATER.

Theebaw has been told he must consent to receive an Envoy, without any of those humiliating ceremonials which monarchs like himself seek to impose. Meanwhile he must refrain from carrying out against the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation the severe measures which he has threatened. To prevent similar regrettable incidents in future, we must have a regularly accredited and properly protected Agent at Mandalay. This ultimatum was forwarded through the Chief Commissioner. This action results from the authorisation telegraphed within the last day or two by Lord Randolph Churchill.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The *Times* publishes in to-day's issue the terms of the ultimatum sent by the Government of India to King Theebaw.

Oct. 18.

In a speech made by the Marquis of Ripon yesterday, he said there were two courses open to us in Burmah, the one was to depose Theebaw and substitute another Burmese Prince, and another was the conclusion of a Treaty regulating our commercial relations with Upper Burmah. The alternative course was annexation, but his lordship advocated the former course, so as to avoid approximating China and France.

PROSECUTION OF A P. W. D. SUBORDINATE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, Oct. 17.

The case against Koversein, the sub-overseer, was resumed to-day. During the trial Mr. Knight, Executive Engineer, was called in by the court, and efforts were made to elicit from him information relative to matters not connected with the case, but tending to criminate himself in regard to his administration in the Public Works Department. Mr. Taylor, the barrister for the defence, interposed, pointing out the illegality and irregularity of the proceeding, but was informed that Central India was not subject to the laws and regulations in force in British India, and that the Agent, Governor-General, had various kinds of powers to exercise and functions to fulfil. The court promised counsel that such evidence should not affect his client. After further discussion the inquiry was abandoned.

THE *GAZETTE OF INDIA*.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

Captain Ward, S. C., is re-transferred to the Military Works Services.

The services of Major Graves are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Punjab Public Works Department.

Mr. Gilchrist, engineer, is temporarily transferred to Madras.

Lieutenant Stewart, R. E., is transferred to the Military Works Services.

Surgeon Nixon, 7th B C., is temporarily placed at the disposal of the North-West Provinces.

Surgeon M'Kay, 32nd B. I., is permanently placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Major Baird, R. E., is placed at the disposal of the Agricultural Department.

Mr. Miller, Indian Marine, is granted one year's furlough.

The Governor-General is pleased to appoint Pandit Ram Narain, pleader, to officiate temporarily as an additional judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab during the leave of Mr. Smyth.

It is notified that the trustees of the Bengal Civil Fund have transferred the assets and liabilities of the fund to the Secretary of State, who has accepted the transfer.

THE AHMEDABAD ELECTION CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 18.

Yesterday the Commission of inquiry into the alleged election irregularities and undue interference by police inspector Jehangirshaw was resumed. All the members, except Mr. Eduljee Dossabhoy, where present. Mr. H. H. Dhruve appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta for the defendant. The assistant superintendent of police watched the inquiry on behalf of his department. A vakil who had been deputed by the Prajakit Vardak Sabha from Surat to represent it was not allowed to examine witness. The leading Parsee gentlemen of the Station were present, and the hall was crowded to excess with spectators. The examination of Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram occupied all the day. To-day Vakeel Varajrai and Professor Nilkhant were examined. Messrs. Maconochie and Bulkley sat near the president. The inquiry will be resumed to-morrow morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE OF THE GREAT POWERS.

MONTENEGRO PREPARING FOR WAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 16.

The *Journal de Saint Petersburg* publishes an article which says that a formal Conference must devise a settlement of the Bulgarian question, if the warnings of the Powers are unheeded.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The *Times* publishes a telegram stating that Austria, Germany, and Russia recommend the Porte to invite the Great Powers to a Conference.

CETTIGNE, Oct. 16.

The Montenegrin army has received its supplies of ammunition, and been ordered to be ready for service.

PHILIPOPPOLIS, Oct. 16.

The report that Prince Alexander was marching at the head of his army on Adrianople proves to have been incorrect. His Highness was only inspecting the army, and has since left for Sofia, where he arrived to-day.

Oct. 17.

A collective Note has been presented to Bulgaria, dissuading the Government from concentrating troops on the Turkish frontier. Bulgaria in reply has consented to withdraw the greater part of her forces now on the frontier.

Prince Alexander, replying to an address on his return to Sofia, said he would sacrifice everything in order to secure the Union of Bulgaria with Roumelia.

SALONICA, Oct. 17.

The Albanians in arms have agreed to a truce, and have expressed their readiness to assist the Porte against the common enemy.

SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff starts for Egypt on the 19th instant.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Lord Strathnairn.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Oct. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar coast, left here yesterday evening.

Oct. 17.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Amphitrite, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this morning.

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 18.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Swordsman left here for Bombay direct yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74½
4½ " "	73⅜
3 " Consols for account	100⅛
3½ " Sterling Loan	101⅛
4⅜ " French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	47 9/16
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1-6 3-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	46,000	bales.
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" " " Imports of Cotton	20,000	"
" " Surats	1,000	"
Stock of Cotton	332,000	"
" Surats	40,000	"
" " Cotton in London	23,000	"

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 18.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Bushire, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoy, perfect.

Rangoon, 16th.—Line to Mandalay interrupted.

In extension on Turkish trunk section Bushire to Fao, still continues. A mail steamer leaves every Friday from Bushire for Fao with messages.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, Oct. 17.

10 p.m.	82·3

SUNDAY, Oct. 18.

6 a.m.	78·6
10 a.m.	83·8
2 p.m.	86·5
4 p.m.	86·5

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was fixed for Saturday, but was adjourned for want of a quorum. The following members were present:—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Dr. Blaney, the Hon. K. T. Telang, Col. Merewether, Messrs. Duxbury, Jehangeer B Murzban, M. N. Banajee, K. M. Shroff, Dr. Waters, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. R. N. Khory, Messrs. K. N. Cervai, Shewjee Dharmsjee, Mirza Hoosein Khan, Purosotdas Vullubdas, V. R. Luxmonjee, Bomonjee P. Master, Fazulbhoy Visram, and Damodar Thakersey Muljee. In the absence of Mr. P. M. Mehta, the chair was occupied by Colonel Merewether, who adjourned the meeting till Tuesday at 5 p.m.

OUR own news from independent sources says the *Pioneer*, confirms the reports that come from Burmah as to the tenour of Theebaw's reply. It would not be the first time in Oriental history that an infatuated despot has rushed blindly into extremities at the very moment that he might have been expected for his own sake to be circumspect and temporise. That fatal recklessness is so liable to seize a weak and violent character like Theebaw that one cannot avoid apprehending that, believing himself to be deserted by the French, he may determine to burn his ships by some crowning act of atrocity. At any rate the immediate future will of necessity be a time of great anxiety for all foreigners in Upper Burma. But with regard to the present situation, what is so far certain is, that the Mandalay Government has declined the proposal of arbitration in the matter of the Trading Corporation; and the least that the Government of India can now do is to put the matter plainly before Theebaw, warning him of the consequences of a persistence in his attitude.

IT is settled that the Viceroy will after all pay a flying visit to the Camp of Exercise. His Excellency will reach Delhi about the middle of January, and witness the closing scenes.

THERE is some appearance of work being resumed on the Nagpur-Bengal State Railway, for 1,300 acres of land in the Bilaspur District are to be taken up for the construction of the line.

THE *Bombay Guardian* announces the arrival in Bombay last week of a large party of ladies and gentlemen who intend devoting themselves to mission work, viz., for the Basel Mission, a party of six, Rev. Messrs. Strobel, Peter, Wardelich, Taur, Berli, and Miss Lemke, all new to India; for the Gossner Mission, from furlough, Rev. Mr. Gemsky, with Rev. Mr. Rieman, new; for the Ellichpur Mission, Rev. J. W. Sibley and wife, from furlough; for Dr. Cullis' Faith Work, Rev. B. B. Scott and wife, with Miss Carrie Palmer, and, for medical work in Bombay among native ladies, Alice B. Condict, M.D. The *Guardian* expresses its pleasure that Bombay has once again a medical missionary lady.

THE Parsee community of Hongkong has lost one of its leading members in the person of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Ruttonjee, who died a few weeks since. A Hongkong paper, in recording Mr. Dhunjeebhoy's death, says that for nearly forty years he had been connected with the China trade, and he and his elder brother were prominent among the foreign community at Canton as long ago as the "good old days." Deceased had been more or less identified with the Colony of Hongkong ever since it began to rival the old trading centre of Canton, and for nearly thirty years had had his permanent residence in the Colony. He was educated in Bombay, and arrived in Canton when quite a young man; he soon took a leading position as a merchant there and in Hongkong, and at one time he was one of the wealthiest men in this part of the world. Of late years his fortunes had suffered material change; but his days of prosperity were days of profuse hospitality and munificent charity. His integrity and intelligence naturally placed him in a leading position among the Parsee community, and he was the spokesmen of his countrymen on the occasion of the presentation of an address to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh some sixteen years ago. His genial and pleasing manner and his straightforward honesty of character made him a favourite with all classes of the foreign community; and the news that he was no more was heard with genuine regret.

THE home authorities have been applied to for Colonel Chapman's services, and he will probably arrive next month to take up the duties of Quartermaster-General in India.

A METEOR was observed at Bijnor and Mussoorie on the evening of the 9th instant. The course of the meteor was plainly visible at Mussoorie in a broad band of fire, which brilliantly illuminated the heavens and surrounding objects, and was distinctly marked by a succession of small balls of cloud extending right across the heavens, and having the appearance of light bluish smoke, similar to the puffs of a railway engine; this smoke was visible for upwards of half an hour. About a minute after the meteor had passed, several loud reports, the first like that of a large cannon, were heard in rapid succession. The meteor was also observed at Simla.

THE exports from the Central Provinces by railway, during the second quarter of the current year, show a decrease of about 19 lakhs of maunds, the greater part of which is due to a falling-off in wheat and cotton. The quantity of wheat exported this year was 3,162,951 maunds, as compared with 4,244,395 maunds, and that of cotton exported only 6,988 maunds, as against 39,507 maunds. There was also a slight falling off in the quantity of rice and linseed exported. The imports, on the other hand, show a slight increase, chiefly due to the larger amount of *gurh* or undrained sugar received from the North-West Provinces in the Jubbulpore and the Nerbudda distr.cts.

MR. CRANENBURGH has at last done what he ought to have begun by doing, namely, asked for permission to continue his publications, and has made his submission by suspending the printing of the handbooks which were in the press and the sale of those which have been already published. The Government of India have, in conformity with directions recently given in a similar case, determined to grant him the concession of publishing for a limited period compilations of criminal cases already published in the Law Reports.

A CORRESPONDENT with the Boundary Commission writes to a contemporary:—"The nearer one gets to Herat, the pigeons become thicker and thicker, and the villages round about the city simply swarm with them. The fields are alive with flocks of them, but woe to the man who shoots them, as they are all considered private property, and a regular source of income. The round towers at the corners of villages are generally made into pigeon-houses, in addition to the regular square-built pigeon-towers that one sees dotted about the country. The birds have to be fed throughout the winter, and if not fed in one tower they go off to another, where they are fed, and it is the object of every owner to tempt as many birds as he can to take up their residence in his particular tower for the breeding season in the spring. The Ameer Shere Alli's Kabulli troops were much disliked, I am told, on account of their pigeon-shooting propensities, but no complaints have reached me regarding the present garrison on this score."

THE return of M. Pierre Alype, the "Indian People's" candidate, at the election of a deputy for French India the other day was looked upon as a certainty. The total in the five French Settlements of Pondicherry, Chandernagor, Karikal, Mahé, and Yanam, was 35,439, of which number M. Alype polled 25,700, and Monsieur Maurice Rouvier, the candidate of the Europeans, Eurasians' and "Citizens" or *Renoncents*, 9,739; giving a majority of 15,961 in favour of the former. There has since been a lull in local politics, and all parties await with anxiety the results of next Sunday's election in France. It is believed, says the *Madras Mail*, that if the "Liberal" party gains the day, and M. Clémenceau comes into power, Pondicherry may soon expect to see M. Shunmugavelayuda Mudelliar begin his pet measure of "sweeping out" all Europeans, Eurasians, and "Citizens" from all Government and Municipal appointments in Franco-India. But this is looking far ahead, and the results of the election so far do not warrant expectation of a Liberal victory.

DISCUSSING the suggestion which has been made that the Indian Government should restrict the coinage of silver in their mints, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"The project of giving the Indian Government the power virtually to create and maintain value by restricting the minted coins is therefore full of fascination. The best and perhaps only excuse for the adoption of such a plan would be its ability to keep the value of the rupee steady; and so to shelter merchants, pensioners, and others from the anxiety and loss attending the wide fluctuations in the bullion value of silver. For a time all this could be done; but not constantly. If silver metal were to fall to the level, or near the level, of copper—to take an extreme example—smuggling or illicit coinage of rupees, &c., would take place, the confidence of natives in the currency of India would vanish, and much political mischief would ensue. Such a scheme would need the most scrupulous safeguards."

HERE is another estimate of the results of the general election which a London correspondent gives:—Touching the election I may mention that the Liberals are estimating that they will have a bare majority over Conservatives and Irish combined, or a majority over Conservatives alone of nearly a hundred. This expectation fully coincides with the opinion of impartial thoughtful observers.

A JAPANESE vernacular paper tells a true story which illustrates in a striking way the business-like character of marriage in Japan. The heroine of the story was a dancing girl who had made for herself a small fortune. Five years' ago she made the acquaintance of a young gentleman whose manners were very engaging and who represented himself as the heir-apparent to a fortune of some fourteen or fifteen thousand dollars. It was not necessary that, like ordinary heirs, he should wait to step into some dead man's shoes. A time had already been fixed for the allotment of his property. In 1885 he could be quite sure of coming into possession. Under these circumstances he proposed for the dancing girl, and obtained her consent, contingent, however, upon satisfactory proofs of his heirship. These were duly forthcoming, and the country youth became a *muko* in the *geisha's* house, that is to say, he was received as its lord and master. His hobby was medicine. Every day he attended the classes at the Tokyo Medical College, and in order that his industrious propensities might not be baulked, his wife paid the fees and other educational expenses, amounting, in the average, to ten *yen* per mensem. When 1885 came, it found the happy couple plus a son, but minus about two thousand *yen* which represented nearly the whole of the *geisha's* worldly belongings. But what matter! The medical student's dollars were always there. They weren't, however. The scholastic youth had not a *yen* of his own, either in *esse* or in *posse*, which circumstance being discovered, his wife quietly turned him out, keeping the child herself, and began to dance again for a livelihood.

MILITARY NEWS.

A SPECIAL Army Circular notifies the revised rates of pay for officers of the Army Pay Department serving in India. From the 1st January the consolidated pay will be, for a paymaster on appointment, Rs. 480; after 5 years' service as such, Rs. 510; after 10 years, Rs. 700.

THE following are the dates fixed for the march of troops to the camps of exercise from the Lahore Division:—1st Goorkhas, for Delhi, 24th October; 4th Goorkhas, to Umballa, 23rd October; 24th Punjab Infantry, to Delhi, 31st October; N-3 Royal Artillery, to Umballa, 30th October; R-3 Royal Artillery, to Umballa, 29th October; Northumberland Fusiliers, to Umballa, 28th October. The 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment march from Mooltan, and the half battalion of the 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment from Amritsar, on the 9th November.

CAPTAIN J. A. H. POLLOCK, wing officer, 1st Sikhs, has been granted six months' furlough to England on private affairs, and embarks immediately.

THE Calcutta Naval Volunteer Artillery proceeded on the 14th inst. down the river for floating practice with 9-pounder guns. Captain Channer accompanied them.

THE Government of India have awarded a wound gratuity of three months' pay to Lieutenant C. R. Day, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, on account of a wound received by him in an action with fanatic Moplahs at Tirukoilur in the Malabar District.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the recall of the Field Paymaster and his office establishment during the ensuing relief of the troops at Suakim, and the substitution of a field treasure chest in charge of the Commissariat Department.

LIEUTENANT F. C. B. LANE, 1st Leinster Regiment, has been granted leave to England for twelve months on private affairs.

IT is reported that Lieutenant-Colonel Rowlandson, Madras Staff Corps, is about to proceed on furlough, and that he will be succeeded as Presidency Paymaster by Lieutenant-Colonel Major, Ordnance Examiner, Madras.

LIEUTENANT C. J. MORSE, 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, has been granted fifteen months' leave to England on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT C. P. W. PIRIE, 15th Bengal Cavalry, is employed paying pensioners in the Punjab Circle until the return of Captain T. Eyre to duty from leave.

UNDER instructions from the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that the medical statement of case and Board's proceedings on a sick officer (commissioned or departmental warrant) recommended for furlough or leave in or out of India are in future to be prepared in triplicate and disposed of as follows:—I.—Two copies will be handed to the officer concerned,—one for his own use, and the other to be attached to his application for leave. II.—The triplicate copy, in the case of officers in military employment, will be forwarded to the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, and in the case of officers in Civil employment, to the civil administrative medical officer of the province to which the officer belongs. Should the officer, however, be serving directly under the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, and in the case of officers of the Indian medical service and of warrant medical officers, however employed, it will be forwarded to the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, as the case may be.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the grant of furlough at 30 per cent., for five months, to the 15t Sikhs, 17th Bengal Infantry, and Squadro 9th Bengal Cavalry, on their return to India fromn Suakim.

SURGEON-MAJOR R. W. DAVIES, Medical Staff, has been directed to proceed to England, and report himself to the head of the Medical Department, on the expiry of his tour of service in India, on the 27th November. Surgeon-Major Davies is on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

MAJOR E. M. HUGHES, 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted one month's leave.

THE regiments of Punjab Cavalry are to be increased by two troops, the caste formation being as follows:—1st Cavalry—1 troop Sikhs and 1 troop Dogras. 2nd Cavalry—1 troop Sikhs, ½ troop Pathans, and ½ troop Mahomedans. 3rd Cavalry—1 troop Sikhs and 1 troop Mahomedans. 5th Cavalry—1 troop Sikhs and 1 troop Mahomedans.

SURGEON-MAJOR G. HENDERSON has been appointed Civil Surgeon of Shahpur.

SURGEON-MAJOR L. E. FADES retires from the service from the 13th October, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR G. GREAVES will command a division at the camp of exercise. The distinguished foreign officers who will witness our cold weather manœuvres will not arrive until towards the end of December, and may thus be in time to witness only the closing sham-fight and the grand march-past at Delhi.

As we (*Pioneer*) recently stated, the 1st Army Corps have been released from the warning for service, and a new list has been prepared of troops likely to be required in an emergency. These are divided on paper into 1st, 2nd, and Reserve Divisions. The native infantry first for service are the fourteen regiments which have been notified in the General Orders as to be at once armed with Martinis. After these regiments have been armed, the distribution of Martinis will be made geographically, those troops in the most advanced positions on our northwest and western frontier being given the new rifle earliest. We may thus expect to see the native regiments quartered in the Peshawur Valley and Beluchistan, together with the Frontier Force, receiving the Martini in the course of the next few months, until the supply of 40,000 is exhausted. The issue of Martini carbines to the native cavalry is not likely to take place for some time, as the arms are not forthcoming in England.

THE following postings of Royal Artillery officers have been ordered:—Major A. H. Whitehorn from Allahabad to Malta, to join the 8th Battery 1st Brigade South Irish Division, on promotion; Captain C. E. Reynolds from Morar to St. Helena, to join the 7th Battery 1st Brigade Western Division; Captain H. F. Mercer from Lucknow to England, to join the 9th Battery 1st Brigade Welsh Division, both on promotion; Lieutenant G. H. Biddulph from Kalabagh to Lucknow, to join R. B. Battery—Brigade R. H. A.—Riding Master F. Draper from Meerut to England, to join the Depôt of the R. H. A. at Woolwich.

COLONEL HANNA, late officiating Deputy Quartermaster-General, is posted to Meerut for general duty.

CAPTAIN HAINES, A. de C., accompanies Sir Donald Stewart to England.

THE following transfers are ordered in the Military Works Department:—Captain Digby from the Quetta to the Meerut Division; Captain Day from the Rawalpindi to the Sibi Division; and Captain Beresford from the Agra to the Rawalpindi Division. Captain Porcelli is posted temporarily to the Headquarters Office.

CAPTAIN NAPIER, East Surrey, proceeds home to join the 3rd Battalion of his regiment.

MAJOR HUTCHINSON, 2nd Royal Lancaster, and Major Gage, 1st Border, are granted twelve months' leave to England. Colonel Horne, Judge Advocate-General, also goes home on furlough for two years.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, Oct. 16.—The cyclonic condition still holds over the Bay with remarkable persistence. There exists a general indraught of the winds from nearly all stations towards a centre lying to the southwards of the Sunderbunds; yet the pressure is rising almost everywhere. At Chittagong and Akyab, however, there is a fall, and the weather is cloudy, with rain at Akyab. Over Northern India the barometer is falling, but over the central districts of the peninsula it is rising. Over the Central Provinces and Bombay the winds are north-easterly to easterly; over the peninsula north-westerly to westerly; and in Northern India north-westerly. Cloudless weather continues in the north, and the air is generally drier, except in parts of Madras and Burmah. The temperature is high in Guzerat and Sind. Rain to-day:—Rajahmundry and Akyab, about 2 inches; Vizagapatam, over 1 inch. Previously, unimportant.

Oct. 17.—The barometer has fallen everywhere. The amounts are larger in the western than in the eastern half. The winds are still converging to the low barometer reported in the past few days from the north-west corner of the Bay of Bengal, but some irregularities in the wind direction have appeared to-day, indicating that the storm is breaking up. The air is drier in Bengal and Upper India, and the skies are clear or lightly clouded. Dry north-west winds prevail in the Western Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, and the western parts of the North-West Provinces. The winds are very variably in the Central Indian plateau. East to north-east winds prevail in Guzerat and the Konkan. The skies are fairly clear in Bombay again, but are very cloudy in Madras. The temperature changes are rather irregular, the tendency being generally upward; almost everywhere it is above the average. Rain to-day:—Darjeeling, Wellington, Mangalore, Bangalore, and Moulmein, 1 inch. Colombo, ½ inch. Previously, *nil*.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(October 18, 1885.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports and the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. level.	Barometer. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rainfall.
	Ins.	Degs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	·911	86·0	W S W	14	0·00
Surat	·949	85·6	N E	Mod.	0·00
Bombay	·929	83·8	E N E	8	0·00
Ratnagherry	·923	87·9	S W	4	0·00
Karwar	·952	83·1	S W	4	0·10
Mangalore	·948	83·9	Calm.	0	0·02
Cochin	·947	84·0	N E	Mod.	0·78
Masulipatam	·986	85·2	Calm.	0	0·45
Madras	·990	85·3	W	3	0·00
Negapatam	·994	83·9	W	0	0·00

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promotes the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., (Limited), 33, Farringdon Road, London.

CAPTAIN HAYES'S HORSE-BREAKING EXPERIMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many of your readers, I have no doubt, will be interested to learn that Captain Hayes, the well-known writer on horses, gave us two exhibitions of horse-breaking in the R. A. Riding School, Kirkee. The animals handed over to him were two waler geldings who had proved themselves, up to that time, unrideable buckjumpers, and a waler mare that it was almost impossible to groom on account of her vice. Captain Hayes, in the easiest possible manner, quickly got all three under control; the buckjumpers being ridden and the mare being groomed without any show of vice or temper on their part.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

HENRY WARTER, Col., R. H. A., Commanding R.A., Kirkee.

Kirkee, Oct. 15.

THE RECEPTION OF THE BOMBAY TROOPS FROM SUAKIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I do not know to whom people must send subscriptions for the reception to be given to our Bombay troops returning from Suakim, I take the liberty of sending my small contribution to you, and of thus fulfilling my duty. Indeed, nothing can exceed my admiration of these men, whom I saw at Suakim working so willingly at any job, besides their purely combatant duties. As to their fighting qualities, I will say nothing, as I was not fortunate enough to get to Egypt in time to see the sarcebs melee. But the world knows how splendidly the dear old 28th Native Infantry stood their ground and repulsed the enemy, to say nothing of the troops who do not belong to our Presidency.

O. MACD.,
Bombay Army.

Oct. 13.

OVER-WORK ON THE RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has been the rule with the G. I. P. authorities to close their goods establishments on Sundays, thus giving the poor employés the essential rest needed to freshen their energies for the next week's work; whereas in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, though it is distinctly stated in their rules and regulations that "the company's goods sheds and offices are open daily, Sundays, Good Fridays, and Christmas days excepted, for the receipt and delivery of goods, from sunrise to sunset, except where otherwise provided," it has only been a rule in print; for the poor hands at the C. B. and Colaba stations have their drudgery to go through even on Sabbath days without any rest all the year round. I am at a loss to know what are the difficulties in the way of closing the goods offices according to regulations and I trust the higher authorities in the traffic department will take this matter up and relieve their subordinates of this long-complained-of

Bombay, Oct. 16. OVER-WORK.

PUNDIT GATTULALAJEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to take the liberty to correcting a slight error which seems to have been made by the Hon. Sir William Wedderburn in his speech at the meeting held last Thursday to witness the marvellous mental feats of my esteemed and learned friend Pandit Gattulalajee. Sir W. Wedderburn is reported both by yourself and your contemporary to have said that the Pandit gave to the people of Bombay "the benefit of his learning and researches in connection with the Arya Dnyan Vardhak Sabha, where he delivered lectures on questions of moral and religious duty." The error which I wish to point out is that it is not at the Arya Dnyan Vardhak Sabha that the learned Pandit delivers his lectures on questions of moral and religious duty, but at the Arya Sudharmodaya Sabha, which has enjoyed the proud privilege of owning him as an honorary member and religious adviser ever since its formation ten years ago. My connection with the Arya Sudharmodaya Sabha since its foundation, and the high esteem in which the Pundit is held by its members, prompt me to address this letter, and to add that though Thursday's meeting was held under the auspices of the Arya Dnyan Vardhak Sabha the Pundit has not, to my knowledge, been delivering the lectures referred to before that Sabha.—Yours truly,

GOKULDAS JUGMOHANDAS.

Oct. 17.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM INCIDENT AT POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the paragraph which appeared in your issue of Thursday, regarding the "incident" at the Poona High School for native girls, I beg to say that the matter is one which does not appear to call for any action on the part of the Government. I feel convinced that no discourtesy was intended by any one connected with the schools, though in erasing the National Anthem from the programme an error of judgment was committed. The school is a purely native institution, and the gathering on the occasion referred to was native, though some high European officers kindly attended what may be called the celebration of the first year of the school's existence. Now, it is a fact that at no festive occasions among natives is the National Anthem sung or played, and that when it is played by a band on other occasions natives do not stand. Nor do the majority of them know the air, or the etiquette to be observed when it is played. These facts do not concern in any way the loyalty of natives. It would, therefore, be pushing matters too far if the Government were to take notice of the incident. Nay, any action on their part, indicating their displeasure, would be a sort of official order as to what the vast masses of natives should do in the matter of the National Anthem—an order which it would be premature for Government to pass. The criticism already passed on the error or indiscretion, whatever it may be called, is, I think, sufficient, and the subject may now be dropped.

A LOYAL NATIVE.

UPPER BURMAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have perused with great interest your able leader on "France and Burma," which appeared in your issue of the 10th inst. It takes a very sound view of our present relations with King Theebaw.

Kindly allow me to suggest, for your consideration, that the first step which ought immediately to be taken is to endeavour, in right earnest, to re-establish the British Residency at Mandalay. Some high officer skilled in the art of diplomacy, should be specially deputed to carry on negotiations with King Theebaw, with a view to secure this object. A military political officer of standing and experience would be preferable to a civilian. Experience has shown that the latter, as a rule to which there are honourable exceptions, makes but an indifferent political officer, and that the former knows full well, or at least comparatively better, how to conduct, with success, negotiations with Native Princes, whose ways of thinking and acting are peculiar.

The second step I would advise is the appointment of a high military political officer of standing and experience as Chief Commissioner of British Burmah. I do not by any means disparage the high administrative talents of Mr. Bernard, for whom I have very great respect. But I am humbly of opinion that, at this peculiarly difficult juncture, a military officer would succeed better in his place, as the representative of the Government in British Burmah, whose interests require to be protected and forwarded.

The public have full confidence in the consummate diplomatic talents of Earl Dufferin.

Central India, Oct. 16. MODERATION.

TO THE RESCUE OF "A HINDU LADY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is it not a little too late in this nineteenth century for Mr. K. R. Kirtikar, of Thanna, to attempt a campaign against the fourth estate, against the press and publicity in general, whether anonymous or shackled, as he would have it, by signature, like the vote which a candidate for Windsor in Parliament, has lately asked his constituents to promise, and authenticate with their signature on a written document! It is the very essence of the British press and of the ballot that it should be responsible indeed, but anonymous. Truth has no need of a name. For slander, libel, &c., the proprietors and editors of a journal must answer. But there are a thousand valid reasons why even a prophet should not be known, nor even preach, in "his own country," which means or includes his giving his name to the public.

It is not a little amusing that, after inveighing with all his might against publicity, and after recommending "quiet substantial work" alone, Mr. Kirtikar should fill more than a whole column of close print in your excellent paper. This needs no comment, or hardly any, except that Mr. Kirtikar will give up, I have no doubt, the doctrine of silence. Its inventor, Carlyle, wrote, by the bye, scores of volumes, and gave lectures vivâ voce all over the country! Mr. Kirtikar thinks reform wants no help but action; but he might have seen in your paper that human sacrifices, in spite of the incessant active surveillance of the Imperial Government, have not even yet ceased to take place amongst certain Hindu communities. It is certainly due to the publicity given to the facts that *suttee*, i.e., widow-burning, and infanticide were brought to the notice of Government, and were put down, whether that publicity were oral or printed, anonymous or otherwise.

C. M.

DEATH OF LORD STRATHNAIRN.

REUTER announces the death of Lord Strathnairn who will be best remembered in India as Sir Hugh Rose, the Commander of the campaign in Central India in 1857 and as the Commander-in-Chief who succeeded Sir Colin Campbell. He was the son of the late Right Hon. Sir George H. Rose, G.C.H., for many years member for Christ Church, British Minister at Berlin, &c. (who died in 1855), born in 1808, was educated at Berlin; entered the army in 1820; and after attaining the rank of Lieut.-Col. became successively Consul-General in Syria, Secretary of Embassy and Charge d'Affaires at the Porte and Commissioner at the head-quarters of the French army in the East in 1855-56. While acting as Charge d'Affaires at the Porte, he displayed, according to Mr. Kinglake, great foresight in urging upon the admiral in command of the Mediterranean fleet the policy of making a naval demonstration at the critical moment when Prince Menschikoff, by his domineering attitude, had nearly succeeded in intimidating the Sultan and his ministers. During the Indian mutiny the command of the Central India field force was bestowed upon him, and for his able services at this perilous period, culminating in the fall of Jhansi, he was created first a K.C.B. and afterwards a G.C.B., besides receiving the thanks of Parliament, and when the order of the Star of India was instituted, he was one of the earliest of the recipients of that honour. On the return to Europe of the late Lord Clyde, Sir Hugh Rose succeeded him as Commander-in-Chief in India, and it fell to his lot, while holding this high post, to superintend and direct the amalgamation of the Queen's forces with the armies of the late East India Company. By his zeal, energy, and professional skill on this occasion, he succeeded in reforming many old-standing abuses and defects, and greatly promoted the comfort and efficiency of the troops. He resigned the post of Commander-in-Chief in India in 1865, and took command of Her Majesty's forces in Ireland. In 1869 he was appointed to succeed the late Lord Gough in the

that the money was due to me. This was when Mr. Litster went on tour. My brother name is Muneed Khan.

Cross-examined.—I never complained to Mr. Knight, the former Executive Engineer. I received a cheque for Rs. 73 for work on a bagur. I sold it to Kader Bhai Bhora. My brother Muneed got no *rukha* or *khet* or anything from accused. I know Vineram Chaprasi. I admit my mark on the contractor's ledger in court. I cannot read or write: only make my mark. Vineram works under Koversain. I know Hunnumandass. I never sold my cheques to Vineram. I cannot remember how long ago it was that Mr. Litster came on tour. I did not make any report before, because the accused kept saying he would draw my bill. I got a cheque for Rs. 539. It was for work done. I was told simply to take the cheque for Rs. 539. I was told that if anything more should be found due to me I should receive it. I deny having said it was a final bill. I received the cheque at the Engineer's office. I was ill one-and-a-half month.

The fifth witness, Sahabdeen, deposed.—I know Koversain. I cannot say without seeing my signature if I ever witnessed Bhoora Khan's signature to a bill. I deny that the signatures on the bill for Rs. 163 is mine. I deny that a cheque for Rs. 163 was given to Bhoora Khan by Koversain in my presence. I know Bhoora Khan. He is a contractor. I know Moorad Bux. I cannot say without seeing the signature if I ever signed a bill for him. I deny the signature under the stamps on the bill for Rs. 179. The signatures in the contractor's ledger (page 61) are mine. The signature on the back of the summons is mine. I deny that a cheque for Rs. 179 was given to Moorad Bux in my presence in April. A "far khati" was written between Moorad Bux and Koversain in Jeth, I think. The document C was the one written. My signature was on it. It is also witnessed by Ashraf and another person, but I don't remember whether Hannuman signed or not.

Cross-examined.—The "far khati" was written because Moorad Bux had received his money. I know Vineram, chaprasi. I never saw anyone sell him a cheque. I do not know if he used to take cheques to get cashed. I sold one cheque to Hunumandass at 8 per cent. discount.

Beeraram, chaprasi, said.—I know Koversain. I used to work under him. My wages are Rs. 7 a month. I never bought a cheque from any one. I brought the money for cheques from the Indore Treasury. I used to receive the cheques from Koversain. The signature on the back of the cheque for Rs. 163 is mine. I received it from Koversain. I gave the money received for the cheque back to Koversain. I also got the cheque for Rs. 179 from Koversain. I realised the money, and gave it to Koversain. I have cashed thirty or thirty-two cheques at Indore Treasury. I received them all rom accused, and took him back the money. I received Rs. 20 for three months' pay all at once, and one rupee eight or ten days after. The signatures on the acquittance roll for December (D) and May (E) are net mine. I deny having received money for travelling allowance in December. I have not received two months' pay. I cannot say what months are in arrears. Koversain used to pay me my wages. I know Gokul, chaprasi. I never gave him permission to receive my pay. I did not receive Rs. 15-4 in March. I did not permit Gokul to receive it. When Koversain divided pay he once paid a khanbidur in "hali" rupees.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fuller.—The thirty or thirty-three cheques cashed by me were cashed in the space of six months. I do not know if Koversain gave the cheque for his own pay. I don't remember if any one was present when he gave me the cheques. I was not asked at the Treasury whose the cheques were. I used to go in uniform to cash cheques. The red ink translation of signatures are done by the Treasury. I cannot read Hindi—can only sign my name in Urdu. I several times paid over money to Koversain in presence of Hunnuman, at whose house he used to stay. I have not receipts from Koversain. From 25th August to 2nd or 3rd September I had come to get money at Indore. I was laid up on the road. I did not give information to Mr. Knight. I did not inform Mr. Knight of the irregular practice of sending me for money to the Treasury. Mr. Knight went once or twice a month travelling on the road. In January and March I was at Koversain's. I took a month's leave in February. I did private work during February for Koversain. Gokul was not my substitute.

During the cross-examination of this witness the judge, after repeatedly correcting Mr. Fuller, at last remarked.—Mr. Fuller, I cannot allow you to waste the time of this court by putting such foolish questions.

Mr. Fuller.—Your honour, I have been practising at the Bar for twenty years, and have never had an officer tell me that. I most distinctly repudiate the accusation.

The inquiry was then adjourned.

THE LATE CYCLONE.

CUTTACK.—Accounts are slowly coming in, says the *Englishman*, of the damage done in Orissa by the formidable storm wave of September 21. Mr. Commissioner Metcalfe describes what has occurred as a "very great calamity." The Commissioner, on the first rumour of the fatal effects of the storm, wave, took counsel with the Superintending Engineer and the Collecor of Kuttack, and hiring the river steamer Ganesha, proceeded to inspect the scene of the disaster. All the way to False Point the track of the storm was marked by both broken trees and fallen houses. At False Point a sea wave, 20 feet deep, had swept inland, converting hundreds of square miles into a wilderness. The only vestige of Hookeyiolla was a few cocoanut trees, and the House of Refuge. Every sign of the Settlement was absolutely washed out. Mr. Douglas, his wife and three children, Mr. Minas, Mr. McIlroy, Mr. Walker, and eight Lascars, the Captain of the Tewkesbury, with all the population, except seven men who came to the House of Refuge, were swept away. The loss of life here was about 90 souls. At Jumbo all the canal officers were drowned, and there were only 13 survivors out of the village of 130. The village site was covered with dead bodies lying in groups. From Jumbo to the Brahmini River the Commissioner followed the Hunswa creek, on all sides of which was putrid bodies of men, women, and children and cattle. The rice lands of an area over 400 square miles in extent have been covered with sea water deposited into a vast lagoon. All crops were destroyed and all villages have disappeared. In this area there is no drinking water and no grain. The Brahmini embankment seems to have stopped the sea-wave, which then rolled back to the Hunswa creek, through which it emptied itself into the sea. In the southern part of the Balasore district, the injury, though severe, has been less fatal than in the southern part of Cuttack. The country most affected is that between the mouth of the Dharma and the mouth of the Davi Rivers. In a great portion of this tract there is no one left to bury the dead, and the stench is simply horrible. Large advances of grain will have to be made, for the zemindars and traders have lost all their stores. Depôts will have to be established on the sea face, and special exertions will have to be made to support the people. Chandbally is wrecked, but the country about it has not suffered to such an extent as that behind False Point. The Commissioner has been given *carte blanche* to incur any expediture necessary for the relief of the survivors. Mr. Guise, of the Pooree Police, has been deputed to Cuttack, and the Civil Staff has been strengthened by the deputation of the Joint-Magistrate. Evidently this calamity is one of which this generation has had happily no experience. It surpasses in its horrors even the destruction brought by the tidal wave of the cyclone of 1864 on the lower reaches of the Hooghly.

THE FRENCH IN ANNAM AND TONQUIN.

L'Unité Indo-Chinoise draws a very gloomy picture of the state of affairs prevailing in Annam and Tonquin. It says the recent events at Hué have had their counterpart in all the provinces of Tonquin beyond the centres actually occupied by the French. As to the Chinese, they are nearly everywhere. Their presence is reported at Phu-Nho, in the province of Ninh-Binh, and they have attacked the Bamboo post situated at the extremity of the canal of the same name, in which encounter they killed five men on the French side. The Chinese also occupy the left face of the mountains along the river Day. They thus form an immense circle of investment around the delta, and should they lend their assistance to the Hué mandarins it would be easy for them to cut off French communication with southern provinces of Annam. As to Liu Jung-fu, whom his followers were said to have assassinated, he is more powerful than ever, and every one in Tonquin knows that he occupies the country between Hoa-Moc and Tuyenkwan. The health of the French troops is deplorable. The men are dying at the rate of fifty per day. This is only what might be expected, seeing that medicines are wanting, that the buildings in which the soldiers are quartered are altogether unsuitable, that there are no proper arrangements for cooking, and that the men cannot be supplied with the water necessary for their daily wants. During the tropical heat now prevailing in Tonquin to be deprived of water is the most horrible torment. At Hanoi and Haiphong it is impossible to procure the least information as to what is passing in the provinces, and it is in the journals published in France that the news must be looked for. Our contemporary vigorously attacks the Tonquin administration, and goes on to say that the commercial situation is no better, and that numerous failures are taking place at Hanoi and Haiphong. In Annam the southern provinces, and more particularly those of Phu-yen and Khanhhan, are given over to the most complete anarchy, and all communications are interrupted. The 30,000 men forming the Annamite army are divided into small bodies, placed under the orders of the Hué literati, and carry fire and sword wherever they pass. On the 13th Aug. a band of Christian refugees on the shore at Quinhon were chased by these same literati, and eighty of them were killed opposite to the French consulate at the other side of the inner harbour, and within rifle range of the *Lion*, which, however, did not fire a shot, because her commander had received orders to do nothing. The cause of the persecution is not so much religion as that the Christians refused to join in an insurrection against the French, whom they always warned of what was threatening. General de Courcy and his adviser, M. de Champ-saux, are responsible for this deplorable situation, since they had abundant warning of what was going to happen, but took no precautions to guard against it.

A DIPLOMATIST OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

THE death was announced some weeks ago, at Strasbury, in his 76th year, of Sir James Hudson, G. C. B., a diplomatist who had an active part in the events which led to the realization of Italian Unity. The *Times*, in a notice of his career, says:—To the present generation he was hardly known, for it is now twenty-two years since he retired from the diplomatic service; but those who were concerned with public affairs at the time of the Italian war of 1859 do not require to be told that Sir James Hudson was one of the ablest of our diplomatists, and that he performed most difficult and important tasks in a manner that reflected the highest credit both on himself and on his country. It was no secret that his retirement in 1863 was not altogether voluntary; it was pressed upon him for no very worthy reasons by Lord John Russell, and a fine career was broken in order to satisfy the preferences of the Whig Foreign Minister. But though his services were thus ill-requited in the end, Sir James had begun by rising rapidly. He was the son of Mr. Harrington Hudson and of a sister of the first Marquis Towashend, and was born in 1810 at Bessingby, near Bridlington. He was educated at Rugby and Westminster, but, as he was intended for the public service, he did not proceed to either University. It must have been soon after he left school that the incident occurred which is recorded in the recently published memoir of the late Dr. Sandwith. "At Turin, in 1830," says Dr. Sandwith, "I called on our Minister, Sir James Hudson. I thought I had never seen him before, but he showed me a scarred and mutilated hand, and told me that my father, thirty years before, had saved it from amputation. While young Hudson was shooting at Bessingby, a gun had burst and shattered the hand, and the local surgeons proposed to amputate it; but the young man's father objected to anything being done until Sandwith (my father) had seen the patient. He took upon himself the responsibility of not amputating the limb." Soon after this William IV. became King and young Hudson was appointed to a position in the Royal household, ultimately becoming assistant private secretary to the Sovereign. The principal incident of this portion of his career was his celebrated journey to Rome in search of Sir Robert Peel. It was in November, 1834, on the death of Lord Spencer, that the King dismissed the Whig Ministry, and sent for the Duke of Wellington. The Duke declined office unless Sir Robert Peel were placed at the head of the Government, but Peel was abroad and no one precisely knew his whereabouts. Young Hudson was charged to bear two letters to him, one from the King and one from the Duke. "By dint of driving hard and paying freely," says the author of the "Life of Lord Melbourne," "he got to Rome on the ninth day, which was then considered great speed. On reaching Fre's hotel he found that he was at a ball at Torlonia's. He left the letter with Lady Peel and returned for the answer later. When he was shown in, Sir Robert stood behind a large table covered with papers, asked what day he had left England and when hour he had reached Rome, and then observed drily, 'I think you might have made the journey in a day less by taking another route.'" It is not surprising that Hudson never felt very cordially disposed to, but the two men were not brought across one another very frequently after this. On the death of William IV., Hudson received his first diplomatic appointment—that of Secretary of Legation at Washington. In 1850 he was made envoy to Brazil, and two years later obtained the post in which the great work of his life was accomplished, that of Minister at Turin. He remained at the Court of Victor Emmanuel until 1863, and though it would be an exaggeration to say that Italy would not have been united without his help, it is quite true that the devotion to Italy and his remarkable diplomatic skill made him singly invaluable to her cause.

It was during the Crimean War that the Piedmontese Court made its first serious attempt to repair the ruin of Novara. Cavour saw that to attack Austria without an ally was hopeless, and he saw also that his best chance of securing an ally was by making himself useful to the Western Powers in their struggle with Russia. Mr. Hudson speedily took advantage of this view, and it was finally owing to his efforts that the Sardinian contingent sailed for the Crimea. The English Government recognized the service that he had done by making him a K.C.B. From this time his relations with Cavour were close and uninterrupted, so that in fact, Lord Malmesbury says of him in 1859, "Hudson is more Italian than the Italians themselves, and he lives almost entirely with the ultras of that cause." As the crisis approached, the best efforts of the Government of Lord Derby were employed on the side of peace, and it is just conceivable that had the Tory Cabinet been stronger at home there might have been no war, but a hostile vote on the Reform Bill led to a dissolution; Louis Napoleon's hopes of a return of Lord Palmerston to power were greatly excited; and Austria, to avoid the ruinous necessity of keeping her vast armies on a war footing, sent in her ultimatum demand that Sardinia should disarm. The plan of a European Congress proposed by Russia thus proved abortive, and war became inevitable. Sir James Hudson was delighted that his efforts had failed, and left Turin to preach peace. "I quite understand," wrote Lord Malmesbury on April 11, "how disagreeable to him it must have been to aid, however indirectly, in preparing a war which, if successful, would bring about his favourite object—namely, the unification of Italy." It is not necessary to record over again the familiar events which followed—Solferino, the cession of Lombardy and all the rest. It is enough to say that Lord Palmerston showed himself particularly ready to accept these things as accomplished facts, and that he could not have found a more ready exponent of his views than Sir James Hudson. Then came the second act of the drama of Italian unification. Garibaldi descended upon Sicily, and there followed the marvellous triumphal progress which conveyed to Naples, of a handful of ill-armed and ragged patriots. On September 18, was fought the battle of Castel Fidardo in which Victor Emmanuel annihilated the Papal troops, and a month later the Sardinian army entered Naples. To quote Lord Malmesbury again, "Sir James Hudson told me that Lord John Russell verbally encouraged the King to invade Naples, by asking his A.-D.-C. whether he, the King, was not afraid to cross the Neapolitan frontier. Victor Emmanuel anywhere." Lord John, however, did not get very much credit with the English public for his services to Italy. At the end of August he had written a long and confidential letter to Hudson, bidding the King to keep quiet, on the ground that "he had no excuse for violating the Treaty of Zurich, so recently signed and ratified." This was a reasonable enough view, but John was probably right in supposing that the Powers would not have stood such an act on Victor Emmanuel's part. But the whole despatch was flagrantly in contradiction to all that Lord John had written before; and the Liberal party in England as well as in Italy was furious. Two months passed; Lamoricère was driven out of the Romagna; Garibaldi was strong in the Two Sicilies; and it became very probable that Victor Emmanuel would invade Neapolitan territory, and with success. Straightway Lord John Russell came forward with another despatch, in which he perfectly succeeded in performing the remarkable operation of turning his back on himself. He appealed to the example of our William III. and to the authority of the jurist Vattel, and, declaring that the Neapolitan has a right to freedom, he proceeded to state that "Her Majesty's Government cannot pretend to blame the King of Sardinia for assisting them." The English public rejoiced at the change of sentiments, but did not much admire the Minister who had experienced it. As to foreign opinion, we may again refer to that most fascinating of political gossips, Lord Malmesbury. "When Brunnow," he says, "read Lord John Russell's despatch of the 27th to Hudson, he observed, 'Ce n'est pas de la diplomatie, c'est de la polissonnerie.' It did not produce this effect upon Cavour, who, when Hudson read it to him, nearly fainted from joy."

The unification of Italy was practically complete; only Venice and Rome remained outside the fold. The great work had been achieved by the energy and devotion of the Sardinian people, by the despairing efforts of the Neapolitans, by the enthusiasm of Garibaldi, by the genius of Cavour, by the straightforward courage of Victor Emmanuel, and by the interested aid of the Emperor Napoleon. These in the first rank; but great national movements are not effected without help of another kind. History has to take account, in judging such events, of the enormous services that can be rendered by such counsellors as are sometime to be found in the ranks of diplomacy. It was said in these columns at the time that when the final balance came to be struck "it would be impossible to award an inferior and inconsiderable place among the liberators of Italy to the Minister who so faithfully represented the people of England at the Court of Turin." All through the long struggle he was at Cavour's right hand, and to his trained ability, to his knowledge of European and English feeling, and to his quick insight into events as they arose, the great Italian was unceasingly indebted. It was, then, with amazement, not unmixed with indignation, that it was learned that the post of Minister to the new Italian Court was to be given, not to the man whose services to Italy and whose knowledge of the whole facts of the situation gave him an overpowering claim, but to a relative of Lord John Russell. The Foreign Minister yielded for the moment to the protests of the country and bided his time. Three years later he carried his point, and Sir James Hudson, ill consoled by the Grand Cross of the Bath, withdrew from diplomacy. He was not employed again, though he was but fifty-three years of age, and though at half-a-dozen European crises his services would have been invaluable. His death will be a cause of grief to those of his own generation who survive him, and of general regret throughout Italy; while the younger generation of Englishmen, when they are reminded of what he did, will wonder how it was that his services were lost to his country at the very time when they might have been most useful.

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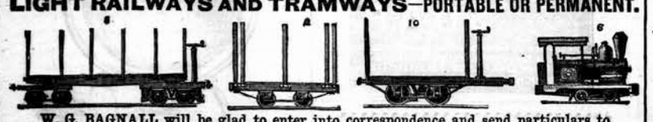

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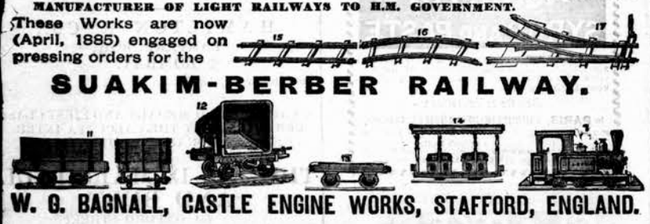

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THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR OCTOBER, 1885.

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

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☞ The GUIDE for October has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, for m a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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